

OFFICE COPY

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Planned and planted by us and photographed one year after completion

Complete Landscape Service
Trees = Shrubs = Hardy Plants



City Office:

406 Mitchell Building, Springfield, Ohio

Nursery—Amedsa Hills (near New Moorefield)

*Our eastern customers are served through our nurseries at Harrisburg and
Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania*

INTRODUCTION

TEN YEARS AGO we started the nursery business, because we loved plants and recognized the need of such a business in our community. We have had a lot of "bumps," a lot of fun, and a considerable experience. Our plants are now growing, and we are serving customers from Maine to Florida, and as far west as the Pacific coast.

We have grown from plantings of a trifle more than an acre when we began, to more than 500 acres in our present nurseries. Our Harrisburg nursery is located opposite the Colonial Country Club, on the Jonestown road, just four miles from the center of the city. Here we have our main office and conservatories, the latter serving our city store, "The Berryhill," located on Locust Street at Second. Our Indiantown Nursery is at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles east of Harrisburg. Here are grown, under the most favorable conditions, many native plants, such as Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, Dogwoods, Hemlocks, etc. Our Amedsa Hills Nursery is six miles northeast of Springfield, Ohio, on the Mechanicsburg Pike adjacent to New Moorefield. Here we are growing young stock from which to serve our western customers.

Our satisfied customers have made this development possible. We have a unique service to offer those who are seeking results in planting, rather than the cheapest tree or plant. The prices for stock offered herein are not the lowest that can be obtained by "shopping," for we have discovered there is no "lowest." There is always a lower price! But they are as low as they should be if both parties are to be happy in the transaction of a sale. We invite investigation on the part of those who want planting plus results.

LANDSCAPE ADVICE

Some folks think it costs a lot more money to have us make suggestions for the proper planting of their grounds. Nothing could be further from the real fact, for in reality it costs more not to consult us, or someone who knows the subject, before expensive mistakes are made, resulting in disappointment that may take years to overcome.

Such advice is part of our sales service, and we are glad to discuss the problems and submit suggestive plans.

It's just as foolish to attempt to lay out your home grounds alone as to begin building a house without first consulting an architect and making plans. The interesting thing about the garden scheme is that if you have definite plans in the beginning you can work it out in stages, planting a little each spring and fall, and all the time working to a definite and harmonious result. This not only divides the expense, but also prolongs the pleasure of the development over a period of months or years, and it is much cheaper than any hit or miss plan of buying a plant here and there. We will be glad to consult with you if you make the connection by mail or telephone.



These places were made with our help. We will gladly give names of the owners to anyone wishing a first-hand testimonial

Our Office is located in the Mitchell Building, Springfield. The nursery is on the Mechanicsburg Pike, about six miles northeast of the city. We designated this "The Amedsa Hills" branch to conform with the established name of the farm. Visitors are always welcome, Sundays excepted.

We operate other nurseries at Harrisburg and Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. The location of these nurseries has been carefully planned with regard to soil and climatic conditions and we are thus prepared to give our customers the most efficient service.

Shipping Season for nursery stock begins about March 15 and continues until June 1. The fall shipping begins about September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Evergreens, with balls, can be safely moved through almost the entire year, and we are prepared to supply Roses and Vines from pots at all times. House plants, such as Palms, etc., can be shipped throughout the entire year.

Shipments are made by mail, express and freight. Small plants can often be sent by mail. Larger plants, shrubs, etc., should travel by express, and unless otherwise instructed we ship charges collect.

A discount of 20 per cent is allowed by the express companies on nursery stock. Large, heavy shipments travel safely by freight. When no definite instructions are given we use our best judgment.

Order Early. Our rule is to fill orders in the rotation received. Order early and insure your stock coming from the largest selection and reaching you at the earliest moment for planting.

Substitution. We warrant our stock true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise. Our liability in any case shall not be for more than the amount or purchase price of the stock. Late in the season we may be sold out of some varieties and sizes, and unless otherwise ordered we will take the liberty of substituting similar varieties.

Prices. The prices quoted herein are for stock delivered to nearby points or to freight or express companies free of charge. Our responsibility ceases on delivering shipments to the carrying company.

Terms. Cash with order, except to persons known to us or sending satisfactory reference.

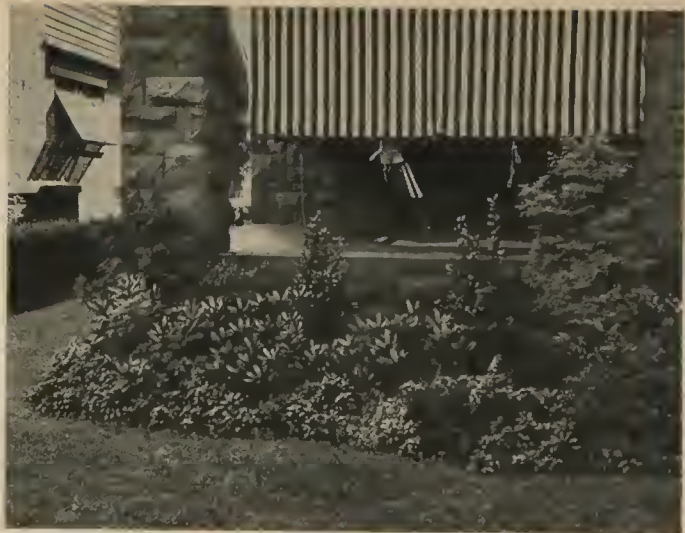
FROM A CUSTOMER WE HAVE SERVED

Gentlemen:—"The architect of my house was here yesterday on an inspection trip and he noticed your planting which appealed to him very much. I feel that you ought to know this as he expressed himself in no uncertain terms as to the gracefulness of the planting and asked that I have you send him one of your catalogues, as he has several plantings coming on."

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY CO., 406 Mitchell Building, Springfield, Ohio



Upright-growing Evergreens as a foundation planting



A good all-the-year foundation planting

EVERGREEN TREES

The growing of Evergreens is one of our specialties. The nature of our soil, and the frequent transplanting we practise are producing the so-much-desired "root-ball." Our open climatic conditions, without the softening influence of natural shelter and windbreaks, are the best proofs of absolute hardiness of our Evergreens, as well as all our nursery stock. Evergreen trees are like old and true friends—always the same, winter and summer. They are the most characteristic of all plants as to habit of growth, form, and coloring. Individual planting as specimens develops their full beauty and character, but they are just as useful and harmonizing when planted for massing in groups, screens, or as hedges.

ABIES · The Firs

The Firs are well known, hardy, quick-growing trees, and differ from the Spruces by having their needles arranged flat on the branches.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A rapid-growing tree of slender, pyramidal form, extremely hardy; well suited to moist places. Foliage dark green, silvery underneath; of balsamic fragrance. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

A. concolor (White Fir). The aristocrat amongst Firs. In a short time it forms grand specimens of noble appearance, with long, broad, glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 to \$5.

A. Fraseri (Double Balsam Fir). Similar in appearance and habit to *A. balsamea*, but has darker and richer foliage. It is considered to be a longer-lived tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Although well adapted to grouping, it is not until planted as a specimen that this magnificent evergreen shows its full value. The broad, heavy needles are dark green and shining, silvery underneath. This tree builds itself up in distinct, beautifully regulated tiers. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tree of vigorous, upright growth; very hardy and giving entire satisfaction under almost any climatic and soil conditions. Equally valuable as an ornamental or forest tree, it being the predominating tree of the famous Black Forest of Germany. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

BIOTA · The Chinese Arborvitae

The handsome evergreens of this family are of beautiful, dense growth. They have come to us from the Orient, and are much harder than generally considered, although they thrive best in a somewhat sheltered location.

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Quite distinct from the American Arborvitae. Deep green, soft, leathery foliage; upright growing. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.

B. orientalis aurea (Golden Chinese Arborvitae). A beautiful, dense, compact evergreen, of golden green in the spring, turning bright green later in the season. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.

B. orientalis aurea pyramidalis (Tall, Pyramidal Chinese Arborvitae). Similar to the first-named variety, but of distinct, pyramidal growth; foliage tinged with bronzy yellow. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

CEDRUS · The Cedars

These are the true Cedars, which species includes the famous Cedars of the Lebanon Mountains in the Holy Land. Unfortunately, the latter are not quite hardy with us; the two varieties we offer are quite hardy.

Cedrus atlantica. This tree grows into a beautiful specimen form, and the arrangement of its needles resembles that of the larch. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

C. atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). One of our most beautiful evergreens, and should be more freely used. The tree finally forms a pyramid of stately appearance, with foliage of a delicate steel-blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

CUPRESSUS · The Cypress

The Cypress forms an extremely graceful tree, thriving best in a rich, well-drained soil, in the vicinity of other big trees for shelter.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Triumph of Boskoop. This is the hardiest of all the Cupresses and the most beautiful. It is distinguished by its strong, outstanding foliage, of a dull bluish tint, the tips of the branches bending over gracefully. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

CRYPTOMERIA · The Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica compacta. The hardiness of this interesting evergreen was not discovered until recently. It is quite distinct in appearance from any other evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

C. japonica Lobbi. A beautiful novelty, of slender habit; the short, dark green needles are very stiff and pointed, and change their color to russet in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

JUNIPERUS · Cedars

This large, natural family of evergreen trees is probably the most remarkable in many respects. For number, usefulness, and distinctiveness of its species and varieties it is hardly equaled. Including our hardiest natives, the Red Cedars, they range in size from medium-high trees to the smallest bush forms and dwarfs, trailing flat over rocks and sandbanks. Select evergreens for specimens, groups, or entire hedges and windbreaks, in almost any range of color or shape, and for any locality, dry or moist, exposed or sheltered, will be found amongst the Junipers.

Juniperus canadensis (Canadian Juniper). A pretty, spreading, open evergreen, very adaptable to rockery and hillside planting; foliage bluish silvery green. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

J. canadensis aurea (Golden Canadian Juniper). This is the golden variety of the above and a valuable dwarf sort. The new growth in spring is canary-yellow, changing later into deep yellow, becoming bronzy yellow in winter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A very valuable, spreading Juniper, with dark green foliage; a fine, contrasting group plant for planting with deciduous trees and in rock-gardens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. prostrata, or procumbens (Prostrate Juniper). This is an extremely prostrate form of the above species and as useful as it is interesting. Single specimens of many years of age are known to have a spread of 25 to 30 feet in diameter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

J. prostrata Pfitzeriana. One of the newer introductions, and probably the most valuable of the spreading Junipers. Exceptionally hardy, free from disease and a rapid grower. The foliage is silvery green; the branches have a feathery appearance. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$3 to \$5.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). The Red Cedar is our hardiest and most popular native evergreen, and one of our great specialties. The natural tree forms a fine conical pyramid, but it can easily be trained into almost any form desired. It is extensively used for group- and screen-planting, and for hedges. It is densely branched, the color varying from a reddish to a dark green, and is often of a glaucous tint. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3; 6 to 7 ft., \$4; 7 to 8 ft., \$6; 8 to 9 ft., \$8; 9 to 10 ft., \$10.

For larger sizes, ten rates, and carload prices, ask for our Special Cedar List.

J. virginiana elegantissima. A beautiful golden form of the above. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

J. virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Another splendid variety of the Cedar and quite as hardy, with beautiful glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.



Delivering Red Cedars 12 to 20 feet high



A group of Cedars at the Nursery entrance

PICEA · The Spruces

No other family of evergreens is likely to be better known or more largely planted than the Spruces. They are splendidly fitted for individual planting, and develop into grand specimens; or they are just as effective for groups, collections, and windbreaks. Generally they are rapid growers, attaining a good age and thrive in almost any except wet soils.

Picea alba (White Spruce). Resembles the Norway Spruce to a certain extent, but of nobler structure. Makes an excellent hedge. It is destined to become one of our most popular Spruces. The needles are bluish gray-green. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50. We will quote special prices in quantity for hedging.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Of a fine, upright-growing habit, with slender branches; needles dark, glossy green above, beautiful silvery blue beneath. Very hardy and useful variety. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 to \$3.50.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). A desirable form of Spruce for ornamental planting; has a resemblance to the well-known Blue Spruce, but is of softer appearance and more distinct in color. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Probably more in use than any other Spruce, being inexpensive and a very rapid grower. If allowed to develop into a natural specimen it becomes a great tree, most beautiful in outline; but if planted and treated as a hedge, the Norway Spruce is impenetrable. This is also the true Christmas tree. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$5. 15 per cent less if ordered in lots of ten or more.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). This Spruce forms a very symmetrical, compact pyramid, with short, dark, rich green needles. Hardy and valuable for every purpose. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). The original form, of which the famous Colorado Blue Spruce is a variety. It is very hardy and of great beauty. The color of the very stiff needles is a dull bluish green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

P. pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Our grafted stock is all true and uniform in color, the cuttings being made from the very best blue specimens. For hardiness and rare beauty it is hardly surpassed. Very popular. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$10; 5 to 6 ft., specimens, \$12 to \$15.

PINUS · The Pines

This genus of well-known evergreens includes our most beautiful park and lawn trees, as well as our invaluable forest trees. They are so manifold in habit and character, that a suitable tree may be found amongst the Pines for almost any place and location. They are extremely hardy and vigorous growers, but prefer a well-drained soil, and will not succeed in stagnant moisture.

Pinus austriaca (Austrian Pine). Probably the hardiest of all Pines, therefore especially adapted to open, windy locations. Of very vigorous, healthy growth and massive form. The needles are heavy and long, of a glossy, dark green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A distinct, upright-growing tree of symmetrical growth; the needles are of a silvery gray. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

P. Mughus (Mugho Pine). This is a distinct Alpine species, and very interesting. Of dwarf, spreading habit, on rocky hillsides it becomes quite prostrate, crawling for many feet flat over the ground. Dark green and as hardy as a rock. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

P. Strobus (White Pine). One of our finest native evergreens, forming a noble, graceful tree of characteristic appearance. It is not particular as to soil, and will thrive on almost sterile sand, but likes the company of other trees and evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3. Special prices will be quoted on large quantities and smaller sizes for reforesting.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A strong, vigorous grower, therefore useful in mass and screen plantings. Spreading branches; stiff, bluish green needles. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas Spruce). This beautiful evergreen resembles a spruce, but is botanically different. Of graceful, symmetrical growth, it is valued highly as a specimen as well as in collections. The needles are soft and dark green, often showing a glaucous shade. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

RETINOSPORA

The Japan Cypress

The trees of this class of evergreens are characterized by their beautiful, feathery appearance and pyramidal growth, although they include a few species of dwarf habit. The differing varieties assume quite distinct colors and habit, being constant and attractive at all seasons.

Retinospora obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Retinospora). One of the most valuable of its genus and of noble and graceful appearance. The fern-like, soft green foliage, arranged in flat filaments, retains its beauty and color at all seasons. Healthy, vigorous, and upright grower, its many merits cannot be overestimated. Extremely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

R. obtusa nana. An extremely dwarf form and of true Japanese appearance. The dark, shining green leaves are arranged in flattened layers, rising above each other, giving it a distinct individuality all of its own. It dwarfs itself without any human help and, although reaching a very great age, it will barely reach a height of 3 feet. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

R. obtusa nana aurea. Quite similar in habit and appearance to the above, with beautiful golden foliage of lasting quality. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinospora). The airy and slender branches of this pretty Retinospora are open and gracefully arranged; the foliage is of light green above with a silvery sheen beneath. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora). In general appearance very like the species, but made especially valuable by its bright golden tint, the foliage holding this color even in winter. For contrast effect in group plantings it is very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

R. plumosa (Green Plume-like Retinospora). One of the best known Retinosporas and extensively used. Of distinct, symmetrical, conical shape, which can be improved through shearing, rendering it very compact and dense. The foliage is plume-like and light green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Plume-like Retinospora). This is undoubtedly the most popular golden evergreen and is used everywhere, especially for contrast effects, in ornamental and landscape plantings. In habit and growth resembling the species, but its coloring is of a most pleasing gold. This attractive coloring is particularly bright in spring, and it retains its golden hue remarkably well through all the seasons. Absolutely hardy and winterproof. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50. Excellent for winter window- and porch-boxes, in sizes 1 to 2 ft., at 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. squarrosa (Silver Retinospora). An evergreen of great merit and beauty and of compact, dense growth. Very hardy and ornamental in many places. It is usually trimmed into a fine, shapely pyramid with silvery, bluish green foliage of a feathery character. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

SCIADOPITYS

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella Pine). The most interesting and remarkable evergreen brought to us from Japan. It is of very slow growth, but finally attains the height of a tree; of regular, pyramidal shape. Each branch and side growth is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of needles of a shining, rich green. Quite hardy after once established. 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.



A foundation planting that fits the house—one year from planting



TAXUS · The Yews

The Yews are slow-growing but highly ornamental evergreens, preferring a sheltered position. Some varieties are most useful for hedge and screen purposes, as they respond willingly to shearing. Others again are most effectively used as specimens in strictly symmetrical gardens. They thrive best in a rich, moist garden soil.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). A very dense-growing tree, with fine, dark green, healthy foliage that stands shearing well. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. baccata aurea (Golden English Yew). A golden form of the species. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.

T. baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Well adapted to strictly formal planting; of a distinct, upright conical shape. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A dense-growing, upright evergreen of great hardiness. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

THUYA · The Arborvitae

This class of evergreens cannot be too highly recommended. Thriving in most any soil, they respond freely to liberal treatment. Arborvitae adapt themselves wonderfully to most various treatments and uses, and most of them are quite hardy; they are, no doubt, the easiest evergreens to transplant.

Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Our native Arborvitae, probably the most useful of its class. It grows well everywhere and over a wide range of climate, forming a fine, erect pyramid, with soft and fresh green foliage. An excellent hedge and windbreak plant, and often used in tubs and vases. Easy to transplant and not expensive. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25 to \$3.

T. occidentalis aurea (George Peabody's Arborvitae). In habit and growth similar to the species, but has a distinct golden yellow hue; highly appreciated for contrast in foliage effects. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

T. occidentalis compacta (Compact Arborvitae). A dwarf, dense-growing evergreen, with neat, bright green foliage. Used quite frequently for formal effects. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Similar to the original form, but forming a strict pyramid of denser growth and finer texture. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25.

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). A very dwarf and compact-growing Arborvitae, forming a perfect globe without the help of pruning shears. Hardy, useful, and ornamental. 9 in. to 1 ft., \$1; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

TSUGA · The Hemlocks

A group of evergreens not surpassed by any other. Their beauty and gracefulness in outline, hardiness, rapidity of growth and easy transplanting qualities make them our most popular and most highly valued evergreens. One of our great specialties.

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). One of our magnificent native evergreens. It grows rapidly in almost any soil and situation. As a single specimen it will develop its full beauty as a tree; with its slender, elegant branches sweeping down to the lawn; as a hedge plant, screen, or windbreak, it is of equal merit. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4; 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$10, specimen.

T. caroliniana (Southern Hemlock). Of quite distinct shape and beauty; foliage dense and dark green. 1 to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is a group of highly desirable evergreens of great ornamental value. They are also termed broad-leaved evergreens, to distinguish them from the needle-bearing or coniferous evergreens. They are of more or less dwarf, shrubby habit, and include many of our most beautiful natives as well as introductions from far-off countries and countless garden hybrids. While we enjoy their beautiful, glossy, and various-shaped evergreen leaves the year round, nearly all of them produce at certain seasons an abundance of rich or delicately tinted flowers. Evergreen shrubs transplant very easily, but they require a mellow soil, rich in humus and free of lime and acids.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda**. A beautiful, dwarf-growing plant, with small, leathery foliage and wax-like blossoms reminding one of lily-of-the-valley spikes. Likes a partly shaded location. 1 to 1¼ ft., \$1.75; 1¼ to 1½ ft., \$2.25.

A. japonica. Similar to the former with very rich and smooth foliage and overhanging racemes of waxy flowers in May and June. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

ABELIA

Abelia rupestris grandiflora. One of our most useful evergreen shrubs and very hardy. The graceful, arching branches are clothed with fine, dark, glossy leaves. The white flowers appear in profusion from spring until frost. 1 to 2 ft., 35c., \$3 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50c., \$4.50 for 10.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena. A perfectly hardy, low, spreading shrub, useful for many purposes and especially with Rhododendrons. In May the claret-colored flowers appear in such abundance that they really hide everything beneath them. The tiny, rich green foliage turns to a pleasing bronze tint in winter. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 15 to 18 in., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

A. Hinodegiri. A beautiful variety of the above and of characteristic Japanese appearance. The blossoms are larger and of a bright scarlet. A profuse bloomer; hardy foliage. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50; 12 to 15 in., \$2.

BUXUS · Boxwood

This class of well-known, hardy evergreens, ranging through the different species in size from real dwarf to medium-sized trees, are extensively used for many purposes. For permanent edging, hedges, grouping and specimens in strictly formal plantings, they have no equal. They transplant easily and safely because the roots hold a perfect ball. In rich, moist soil they will reach an indefinite age. Excellent tub- and vase-plants.

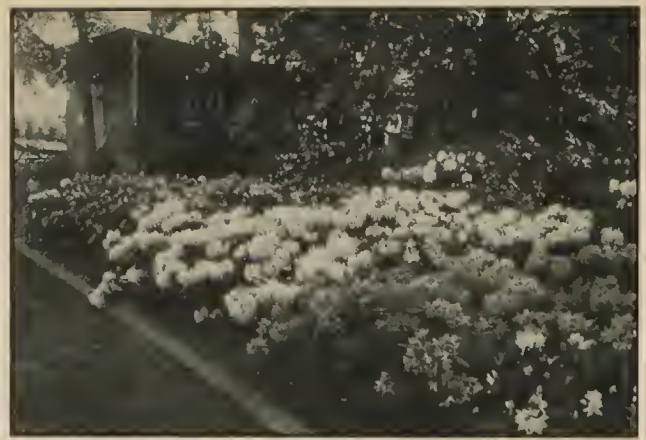
Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). The most popular of all the Boxwoods. The variety used for edging is Dwarf Box, var. *suffruticosa*, and can be supplied in quantity at \$10 per 100. We have all sizes and forms at the prices noted.

Bush Form.		Each	10	Pyramids.		Each
10 to 12 in.	.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	1½ to 2 ft.	.....	\$1 50
12 to 16 in.	.....	75	6 00	2 to 2½ ft.	.....	2 50
16 to 20 in.	.....	1 00	8 50	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	3 25
1½ to 2 ft.	.....	1 75	15 00	3 to 4 ft.	.....	4 50
2 to 2½ ft.	.....	2 50	22 50	Standards.		
Globes.		Each		15 to 18 in. diam.	.....	2 50
1½ ft. high, 1½ ft. across.	.....	\$3 00		18 to 24 in. diam.	.....	3 00
1¾ ft. high x 1½ to 2 ft. across.	.....	\$3 to 4 00		24 to 30 in. diam.	.....	4 50
				30 to 36 in. diam.	.....	6 00

B. sempervirens arborescens (Tall Tree Box). A larger-growing tree, more open and less formal in appearance. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.



Laurel, one of the best natives



A planting of our Hybrid Rhododendrons

CRATAEGUS

Crataegus pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). The sturdy branchlets are covered with deep green, shining foliage, attaining its greatest beauty when the brilliant scarlet berries are displayed in fall and winter. Although classed as a shrub, it is very well adapted to training over walls or trellis wires. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower). A spreading, almost trailing plant, with foliage dark green above and bluish below. It produces pretty pink, sweet-scented flowers in April and May, and generally blooming a second time in August. Strong plants, 50 cts. to 75 cts.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Japanese Euonymus). Sometimes called Japanese Laurel. A very useful evergreen bush, well suited to specimen planting as well as in groups and collections and excellent window-boxes. The beautiful, hardy, leathery leaves are dark green and shining; the bark is bright green. 1 to 1½ ft., 40 cts. to 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. to \$1.

E. japonica aurea (Golden Euonymus). A very hardy variety, with leaves beautifully marked with golden yellow. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts. to \$1.

KALMIA - Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). This is one of our great specialties. For beauty and usefulness it ranks with our native rhododendron. Although much admired by many friends of Nature in our mountain resorts, it is not nearly so much appreciated and in general use in landscape work, as it is in the great European gardens. The oblong leaves always look fresh and glossy (even in the coldest weather), and contrast splendidly with the dainty rose-pink buds, opening into showy clusters of cream-white flowers in June. The bushes are of stately appearance and under favorable conditions, will reach a height and spread of from 6 to 8 feet. They like a soil rich in humus and a heavy mulch of leaf-mold; thrive well in half-shady positions, yet they do well in the open sun. The Laurel groups beautifully with our native rhododendrons.

Bushy plants	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50 to 3 50	\$20 to 30 00	
Specimens	\$5 to 50 00		

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe Catesbaei. Very useful for plantings as an undergrowth, as it endures the shade well. The long, pointed leaves are bronze-green, coloring beautifully during the winter months. In early spring there appear drooping panicles of wax-like flowers, very fragrant. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). This is a very distinct and decorative evergreen, of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves of a glossy green, changing to a striking bronze-tint in winter. The bright yellow flowers appear in May and are succeeded by showy blue berries. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

M. japonica (Japanese Mahonia). A stronger grower, with large, stiff leaves, which do not change color in winter; the yellow flowers in May and blue berries later on are very conspicuous. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

OSMANTHUS - Fragrant Olive

Osmanthus aquifolium. A very attractive, dwarf evergreen of holly-like appearance. The leaves are spiny-toothed and shining, very persistent; the sweet-scented flowers appear in the fall. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75.

RHODODENDRONS

Besides our glorious native Rhododendrons, we have now, after years of experimenting, quite a number of the choicest garden hybrids which are absolutely hardy. There is no doubt that Rhododendrons are the handsomest and most dignified broad-leaved evergreens; their magnificent, dark green, leathery foliage alone being a joy and contrast of rare beauty during the four seasons of the year. It is in May and June, though, when the huge, superbly colored clusters of flowers, in many shades of pink, violet, purple, white, and rose are displayed, that any place or single planting in which Rhododendrons are employed, will reach the height of its perfection and splendor.

Rhododendrons are not so hard to grow as generally believed. Provided they are given a deep, rich, humus soil, free of lime and acids, and a liberal mulching of leaves to retain cool moisture in summer and keep frost from the roots in winter, they do not require any special attention. They do, of course, respond readily to a generous soaking during hot and dry spells in summer, and will also appreciate a slight overhead protection in winter when planted in exposed places.

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). A very strong-growing, native Rhododendron, one of the hardiest of the species. The large, oblong leaves are of a glossy green, becoming darker when grown in a shaded position. The great white or rosy pink flowers appear in June and July. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., specimens, \$3 to \$5.

Rhododendron catawbiense. This is another native Rhododendron of great beauty and hardiness, and is the parent of a number of wonderful hybrids, originated by years of skilful labor of eminent growers and hybridizers of Rhododendrons on this and the other side of the Atlantic. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$15 to \$25 for 10.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

Album elegans. A fine, tall-growing variety, with blush-white flowers.

Caractacus. Purplish crimson; a good grower, with splendid foliage.

Catawbiense album. A splendid form of our hardy native, with blush-white flowers.

Delicatissimum. White, delicately tinted with pink; foliage hardy and glossy.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; one of the best and hardiest growers; a profuse bloomer.

Kettledrum. Rich purplish crimson; hardy and an early bloomer.

Roseum elegans. A fine rose-color; good bloomer. Probably the best suited for our climate.

PRICES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Our selection of varieties.	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., well budded	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 2½ ft., well budded	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft., well budded	3 50	30 00	
4 to 4½ ft., specimens	\$7 to 10 00		
Purchaser's Selection			
1½ to 2 ft., well budded	2 00	17 50	
2 to 2½ ft., well budded	2 50	22 50	

MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

tions for large quantities.

We have growing in our Mountain Nursery thousands of this wonderful American shrub. Fine nursery-grown plants from 1 foot to 5 feet. Large specimens 15 feet in diameter. Special quotations for large quantities.



Partial view of the grounds of the Colonial Country Club, Harrisburg, Pa., planned and planted by us



DECIDUOUS TREES

Our list of this very important class of ornamentals has been carefully selected, and includes only such trees as are of real value and usefulness for general use, such as street and avenue plantings, for specimens on the lawn, for shade, and for grouping and mass effects. They comprise only the hardiest varieties and best growers. Owing to the peculiar nature of our soil a better and more fibrous root-system could not be produced anywhere.

ACER · The Maples

The Maple is probably the best known and most popular of our shade trees. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, usually free from insect and fungous attacks, and thrives in any kind of soil and under almost any condition.

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). A small tree of dense growth, with interesting, corky branches and dull green leaves. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 to \$2.50 each, \$9 to \$20 for 10.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). This is a very popular Maple; a very rapid grower, therefore much in demand for quick effect. The light green, deeply cut leaves are silvery white underneath. We have a fine stock of this variety. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A quick-growing lawn tree of great ornamental value, with slender, gracefully drooping branches; the leaves are more deeply cut than those of the species, the Silver Maple. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). This is another Maple with fast-growing hardy qualities, and thriving in the poorest and driest soil. The leaves resemble those of the ash. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the most popular of all shade trees, forming a stately, round head without much pruning. The leaves are broad, deep green, and very hardy. It is a vigorous but not a fast grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 each; \$16 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5. Prices on larger specimens upon application.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Purple Norway Maple). The leaves, especially in spring, have a beautiful, rich purplish color. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A very handsome, broad tree, with heavy, dark green leaves. A quick grower and a splendid shade tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5.

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). One of our most beautiful native Maples, and does well in wet places. Early in spring the scarlet flowers appear, followed later by bright red seed-pods. The rich green foliage turns to an orange-scarlet in the autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). For avenue and park plantings a better tree could hardly be found. It is a straight, symmetrical grower of grand proportions; it grows well in almost any soil, except in wet locations. The fall coloring of this Maple is brilliant. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5 each.

A. tataricum Ginnala (Siberian Maple). A graceful, dwarf tree of shrubby habit; very hardy and splendid for its foliage effect. 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each, \$6 for 10; \$4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

CAR SHIPMENTS OF RHODODENDRONS AND LAURELS

We are prepared to supply native Rhododendrons and Laurels in large quantities at very attractive prices. The plants are very fine and well branched. Prices on application.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum. A blood-leaved variety, which holds its color all through the season. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum. A very pretty variety of low, spreading habit; the foliage flesh-pink in the spring, turning deep red. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

A. polymorphum dissectum. As finely cut as the above, but the color reddish green. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

A. japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold and light green; beautiful in contrast with dark-colored plants. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

AESCULUS · The Horse-Chestnuts

Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse-Chestnut). A very popular, handsome shade tree, of vigorous, compact growth. The leaves, with seven leaflets, appear very early in spring; in May an abundance of white, spotted flowers are produced in large, upright trusses. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Æ. hippocastanum rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation; of a shapely, round appearance; the flowers are very showy red; leaves dark green. A rare tree. Grafted stock, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 to \$5.

AILANTHUS · Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa (Chinese Sumac; Tree of Heaven). A rapid-growing shade tree. The feathery foliage gives it a tropical appearance. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ALNUS · The Alders

Alder glutinosa (European or Common Alder). A useful, quick-growing tree, well suited for damp places; the round, coarsely toothed foliage is of dull green. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

A. incana (Speckled Alder). Another rapid-growing Alder, doing equally well in dry and in wet soils. The finely toothed leaves are oval, dark green above, lighter beneath. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

A. incana laciniata (Cut-leaved Speckled Alder). A very graceful and ornamental tree, with elegant, drooping branches; the foliage is deeply cut and fern-like. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

BETULA · The Birches

Betula alba (European White Birch). With its beautiful white bark it is frequently termed the "Maiden amongst trees." Whether planted as a specimen or in colonies it is always attractive and prominent in a landscape. The first leaves out in spring, on slender, drooping branches, represent probably the most dainty green of any leaf-green produced in Nature. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3.

B. alba fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). Of a compact, pyramidal habit; very interesting and valuable. Bark silvery white. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

B. alba laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the noblest weeping trees for park and lawn use, as quite a young tree it acquires a weeping habit and a beautiful white bark; the foliage is delicately cut. 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 for fine specimens.

B. alba purpurea (Purple Birch). A very effective variety, with rich, metallic purple leaves. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black, or Cherry Birch). This is a very handsome native tree, with heart-shaped, shining green leaves and aromatic bark. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

B. nigra, or rubra (Red Birch). Another valuable native tree, of graceful habit and splendid for lowland plantings. It is quite a familiar tree, as it can be seen along the banks of streams, with its bark all ragged and torn. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

B. papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch). A tree of vigorous, upright growth, with broad foliage and white bark. Extremely ornamental. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.



Flowers of the Dogwood

CARPINUS • The Hornbeam

Carpinus americana, or **caroliniana** (American Hornbeam). A hardy, valuable native tree that will thrive in dry, rocky places. It is of a dense growth, the leaves clinging to the tree nearly all winter. 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

THE CATALPAS

These are popular, ornamental trees of tropical appearance; they are rapid growers and quite easy to transplant; they stand exposure and thrive in meager soil. Leaves large, heart-shaped and of a pleasing green; the upright flower-spikes in midsummer are very showy.

Catalpa Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Often called "Umbrella Tree," on account of its perfect, globular, umbrella-like head, which it maintains without the aid of pruning. Very ornamental and easy to grow. Grafted trees, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft., \$3 to \$5.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Also known as the "Indian Bean Tree." One of the quickest and easiest trees to grow. A very fine, dense shade tree on account of its large leaves; highly ornamental when in bloom. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

CORNUS • Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). One of our most valuable native trees for landscape gardening. In early May large white blossoms appear before the leaves; in fall, bright red berries and beautifully tinted foliage make the tree stand out in every landscape. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$15 for 10.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Has the same good habit as the species, but the flowers are deep pink. Grafted stock. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

FAGUS • The Beeches

Fagus sylvatica (European Beech). A highly ornamental, long-lived, compact tree. If planted as a specimen the Beech will develop into a mighty, spreading tree of stately appearance, but if treated as a screen or hedge it will form a powerful windbreak because of its dense growth and its persistent foliage. Requires great care in transplanting. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

F. sylvatica asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). A very beautiful variety, with foliage finely and deeply cut. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). The foliage of this elegant tree is deep purple in spring, changing to crimson and purplish green in summer and fall. Grafted stock. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 to \$3.

F. sylvatica Riversi pendula (Weeping Purple Beech). A weeping form of the above. Grafted stock. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

FRAXINUS • The Ash

Fraxinus alba (American White Ash). This is a splendid, old native, with massive trunk and spreading branches. A quick grower. The leaves are dark green above and light silvery beneath; the fall coloring is brilliant yellow. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

F. excelsior (European Ash). A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage of large size and remaining on the tree late in fall. It thrives well in moist locations. 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.



Plant Dogwoods against Evergreens

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). A well-known tree of great hardiness. The delicate foliage and long thorns make it an interesting tree of fine appearance. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). The shape of the tree is irregular and open; the branches are blunt and twigless; the foliage is large, of a peculiar bluish green. The white flowers appear in open racemes and are followed by enormous brown seed-pods, containing coffee-like beans. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

LARIX • The Larches

Larix europæa (European Larch). This is a quick, upright-growing tree of great beauty. The light green, needle-shaped leaves appear very early in spring. The tree has the appearance of a conifer, but is deciduous. Very hardy and useful. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

L. leptolepis (Japanese Larch). This tree is of pyramidal growth, bearing horizontal branches. The leaves are broad and soft and of a rich, bluish green. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). This is another of our native trees of rare beauty and great ornamental merit. The handsome, star-shaped leaves are of a glossy green and display autumn tints of remarkable contrasts. The leaves and bark have aromatic properties. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A grand, well-known native forest tree of rapid growth. The mighty, straight trunk has a smooth bark; the leaves are large, glossy and of distinct shape. The tulip-shaped flowers appear in June, their color being a greenish yellow, tinted with orange and of magnolia-like fragrance. Best transplanted in spring. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

THE MAGNOLIAS

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Pyramidal growth, with handsome foliage; the fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber, but turns deep scarlet when ripe. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

M. glauca. This is a useful native Magnolia, especially well adapted to moist locations. The thick, glossy, almost evergreen leaves have a bluish green tone; the white blossoms, in June are very sweet-scented. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia conspicua, or **Yulan** (Chinese White Magnolia). One of the showiest Magnolias on account of its numerous large, white flowers, appearing in April. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). A fine, strong grower, quite frequently blooming in May and again in late summer; the blossoms are remarkable—deep rose-colored without and pearl-white within. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Hardy and vigorous. The foliage is large and glossy, the deep, cup-shaped, pink-and-white flowers open in April. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

M. stellata Halleana (Hall's Japanese Magnolia). This is the dwarfest and bushiest of all Magnolias, and blooms earlier than any other variety; the semi-double, paper-white, star-like flowers literally cover the tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.



Red Oaks—A good street tree



Horse-Chestnuts—Quick-growing and beautiful

MORUS · The Mulberries

Morus alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Probably the only tree that will grow under any condition, even the most unfavorable. Pleasant green foliage. The fleshy, sweet fruits are a great attraction to birds. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

M. alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the prettiest and most popular weeping trees. The light green foliage is deeply lobed; the long, slender branches sweep the ground. Of highly ornamental value. Grafted stock. 5 to 6 ft., 2-year heads, \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., 2- to 3-year heads, \$2 to \$3.

PAULOWNIA

Paulownia imperialis (Empress Tree). Certainly the most conspicuous and tropical-looking of all shade trees. A rapid grower, satisfied with any soil. The enormous leaves often measure 18 inches across; the very fragrant flowers appear in June, in long, purplish panicles. 6 to 8 ft., strong, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2. Larger specimens, \$2.50 to \$10.

PLATANUS · Buttonwood

Platanus occidentalis (Buttonwood). This is the native Plane, one of the grandest and most massive of American trees. A useful tree and exceedingly pretty in winter, when the vari-colored bark shows effectively. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). Although similar to the above, yet it is a better and cleaner tree, especially for street and city planting. We recommend it as one of the very best trees for street and avenue plantings as well as for general purpose. Extremely hardy, thrifty, and free from insects and disease. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10. Specimens from \$3 up.

POPULUS · The Poplars

Inexpensive, hardy, rapid-growing trees, very much in use for quick or temporary effects. Easy to transplant, thriving under almost every condition.

Populus alba Bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). In habit and growth similar to the Lombardy Poplar, but the bark is grayish green and the leaves are dull green above and beautiful, silvery white underneath. Very effective. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$2.50.

P. monilifera, or **deltoidea** (Carolina Poplar). We do not recommend this tree for street or lawn plantings, except in places where no other tree will grow. The hardiest and easiest tree to transplant; the pleasant green leaves are never troubled with disease and seldom with insects. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 to \$1.50 each, \$7.50 to \$10 for 10.

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). One of the most characteristic trees in the landscape, valuable as well for formal as for natural plantings. For quick effect, such as screening, it stands first. Of distinct, upright, pyramidal growth. Introduced from Lombardy, Italy. Our stock is large and splendidly grown. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. Larger trees from \$1.50 up.

RED CEDARS IN QUANTITY

Ask for prices on any quantity. We know how to handle these trees and can make prompt delivery.

QUERCUS · The Oaks

Probably no other class of trees includes so many native varieties as the Oaks. The tree stands as a symbol of vigor, hardihood, strength, and majesty. A hundred-year-old Oak tree is a picture never to be forgotten. Yet the belief that only the next generation can enjoy the beauty of an Oak tree we plant is erroneous, because after once established, they push forth in a fast and vigorous growth.

Quercus alba (White Oak). One of the noblest native Oaks of the northern states and a lawn tree of great beauty. Bark light gray; leaves bright green above, bluish white beneath; fall tint, deep purple. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A valuable Oak for lawn and street planting; the deeply cut, bright green foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Probably the most distinct and most valuable of all the Oaks; a tree known for its grace and beauty. The growth is erect and symmetrical, the long branches being slightly pendulous. The healthy, dark green foliage is deeply cut. A range of colors between orange-gold and crimson shades are the autumn tints of this splendid Oak. Easy to transplant. Our Pin Oaks have the finest fibrous roots that can be produced. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50; Heavier trees, from \$3 up.

Q. robur (English Oak). A long-lived tree of spreading habit. The leaves are smaller than on our native Oaks, but are retained very late in winter. 6 to 7 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A beautiful, broad-spreading, fast-growing tree, with stout branches; the rich, dark green foliage turns to a bronze-red in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

ROBINIA · The Locust

Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust). This is a familiar tree of rapid growth, thriving well in almost any soil and location. The pinnate foliage is light green and airy. The extremely fragrant white flowers appear in June. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

SALISBURIA

Salisburia adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). Botanically and otherwise perhaps the most interesting of all shade trees. Coming to us from China, it is considered the link between conifers and deciduous trees. The bark is beautiful and clean; the leathery, pleasant green foliage has the shape of maidenhair fern leaves. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3.

SALIX · The Willows

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). Our popular Weeping Willow, whose graceful, hanging branches droop clear to the ground or surface of water if planted near the water's edge. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

S. babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A very strong-growing form; similar to the former. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

S. caprea (Pussy Willow). A small tree or upright-growing tall shrub, a native of Europe. It is very popular here carrying the first message of spring to us with its numerous catkins appearing long before the leaves show sign of budding. Fine and easy for midwinter forcing. Should be in every garden. Easy to grow. Fine strong bushes, ready to bloom. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). A desirable small tree or bush for screen and group planting. The green shining leaves resemble in shape and size those of a sweet bay tree. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.



Malus floribunda atropurpurea



Malus Excellenz Thiel



Malus Ionensis Bechteli

SOPHORA

Sophora japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree). This is a perfect lawn tree, quite distinct. The foliage is soft and delicately colored; the clusters of creamy white blossoms are very conspicuous in August. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.

SORBUS · Mountain Ash

Sorbus, or **Pyrus aucuparia** (European Mountain Ash). A very hardy, small, ornamental tree of symmetrical, round form. The leaves are compound, dark green, turning a striking yellow in fall. Broad, flat corymbs of white flowers appear in early summer, followed by huge clusters of bright red berries; these are eagerly sought by birds. A few Mountain Ash trees around the house will provide much pleasure to bird-lovers. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TAXODIUM · The Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Deciduous or Bald Cypress). This is a highly ornamental tree that should be more planted. It is of a stately, pyramidal shape, the foliage having a light green, fleecy, cheerful appearance. It is probably the most remarkable tree in so far as it will thrive in dry soil as well as in swampy places. If actually growing in the water, the roots will form peculiar-shaped knobs or knees, through which air is provided for the roots. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

TILIA · The Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden). A fine tree for lawn and avenue planting. The leaves are heart-shaped, dark green above, lighter below; the small yellow flowers, opening in spring, are very fragrant. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

T. argentea, or **tomentosa** (Silver-leaved Linden). A shade tree of distinctly ornamental value. A vigorous grower, of pyramidal form; the large leaves have an effective silvery sheen beneath. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 to \$4.

T. europaea (European Linden, or Lime Tree). A very hardy, adaptable shade tree, with plenty of foliage; very fragrant when in bloom. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, \$15 to \$20 for 10. Prices for large specimens of Lindens on application.

ULMUS · The Elms

A desirable class of trees, equally useful for landscape work as well as for street and avenue planting. The finest specimens and the grandest avenues of Elms are found throughout the eastern states.

Ulmus americana (American Elm). One of our best-known native trees. Extremely thrifty, hardy, and satisfied with almost any soil. Our transplanted Elms are unsurpassed for vigor and root-system. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$3 each, \$12.50 to \$25 for 10. Large specimens, from \$5 up.

U. campestris (English Elm). As good as our native Elm, but holds its leaves longer in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

U. latifolia. A splendid variety, with large leaves and fine, smooth trunk. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.

A WEeping APPLE TREE

M. pendula, **Elise Rathke** (Weeping Apple). New. A most effective weeping ornamental. The branches will sweep clear to the ground. They are covered with pretty blossoms in spring and golden yellow red-checked edible fruit in the fall. The tall grafted specimens are similar to the popular weeping mulberry in habit but far more beautiful. Low branched 1-yr. pyramids, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; grafted on 4- to 6-ft. stems, \$2.50 each.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

Malus baccata (Siberian Flowering Crab). Small, spreading tree; flowers white and fragrant; fruit ornamental. 75 cts. and \$1.

M., Excellenz Thiel. Beautiful novelty, with slender, drooping branches and pink blossoms and fruit.

M. floribunda. One of the prettiest, loaded with pinkish buds and flowers in spring. 75 cts. and \$1.

M. floribunda atropurpurea. Has beautiful red blossoms. Very choice. 75 cts. and \$1.

M. Ionensis Bechteli (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). Large, double flowers of delicate blush-pink and highly perfumed. 50c., 75c. and \$1.

M. Niedzwetzkyana. Striking, reddish brown bark and foliage; pinkish flowers. \$1 and \$1.50.

CERASUS avium flore-pleno. The double-flowering Cherry; Pink and White varieties. A grand ornamental. \$1.50 to \$2.

C. avium rosea pendula. A beautiful weeping Japanese Cherry, with rose-colored blossoms. \$1.50 to \$2.

PRUNUS Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Very handsome and ornamental; foliage a striking purple. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. sinensis flore-pleno. Extremely pretty, double-flowering Japanese shrub. White and Pink sorts. 75 cts. and \$1.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). One of our most attractive spring-blooming ornamentals, covered with delicate pink flowers in May. A healthy, vigorous grower. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

STANDARD CURRANTS. Very distinct and attractive, especially when in fruit. Grafted about 3 to 4 feet high, \$1 to \$1.50.

STANDARD GOOSEBERRIES. Just as pretty and effective as Standard Currants. Grafted 3 to 4 feet high, \$1 to \$1.50 each.



Weeping Apple "Elise Rathke"



The foundation planting, a hedge and a few trees made this picture in one year

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

In making up this selection of Ornamental Shrubs, particular care has been taken to name only the very best and most useful varieties. Shrubs can be planted either as individuals on lawns, or in beds and then be allowed to develop into perfect specimens, or they can be put to use for borders and screen plantings and for groups and mass effects. The full beauty of any ground cannot properly be expressed until Deciduous Shrubs have been planted liberally and judiciously.

The method of propagating and cultivation of our Shrubs is such that only the hardiest, most vigorous, and perfect-rooted stock is being produced, and they will create an immediate effect in any planting.

AESCULUS

Aesculus parviflora; syn., *Pavia macrostachya* (Dwarf Horse-chestnut). A broad-spreading shrub of great beauty, with deep green foliage. Is a mass of beautiful, upright spikes of white blossoms in July. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier botryapium (Juneberry). An early-flowering, showy bush; the white flowers are succeeded by purplish fruit. Well adapted for wild effects and rocky soil. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

A. canadensis (Shad Bush). A fine native variety, with oval, shining leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AMORPHA

Amorpha fruticosa (False Indigo). A strong and easily grown shrub, with compound feathery foliage and spikes of indigo-blue flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ARALIA

A. pentaphylla; syn., *Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*. Splendid for mass plantings and on rocky slopes. Bears shining green leaves until late in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). Very odd and yet ornamental; stout, thorny branches; leaves 2 to 3 feet long; enormous, flat corymbs of white flowers in August. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

AZALEAS

A group of extremely showy shrubs when in bloom. Indispensable for landscape work and well suited for damp and boggy soils.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). A valuable native variety, with white flowers, tinged with rose; very fragrant. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). The size of the flowers of these little plants resembles those of the rhododendron. In April and May they are literally covered with large trusses of all shades of red, white, yellow, and orange. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower, or Wood Honeysuckle). A native Azalea, with deep reddish pink flowers in May. Does well in swampy places. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BENZOIN

Benzoin odoriferum; syn., *Lindera Benzoin* (Spice Bush). A splendid native shrub, especially valuable for mass effects in natural plantings. Early in spring the small yellow flowers appear before the leaves develop; the bright scarlet berries later are quite attractive. A good shrub for wet or moist places. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

BERBERIS - The Barberries

A species of small and medium-sized shrubs of great ornamental merit. They are unsurpassed used as specimen shrubs in foundation plantings or as hedge plants.

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry)

A low, spreading bush of dense growth. It is possibly the best hedge-plant known as it is absolutely winter proof. It stands shearing well and looks good if a formal hedge-line is desired. If allowed to grow at will it develops a hedge of great beauty and gracefulness and yet becomes impenetrable. The foliage is of the daintiest green in spring and stands out in the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the autumn. The numerous bright scarlet berries last from fall well into winter. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000; 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. Sheared and naturally grown specimens from \$1 to \$2.50.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). A sturdy, upright-growing bush, with light green, prickly leaves and showy golden yellow flowers in early summer; dark reddish berries lasting all winter. 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

B. vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). In habit and growth similar to the species; the foliage, however, is dark purple and remains so throughout the season. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CALICARPA

Callicarpa purpurea. One of the showiest shrubs in the fall, with graceful long and slender branches. They are fully laden with tiny pink flowers; later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus (Allspice, or Sweet Shrub). An old-fashioned and very popular shrub, of strong, erect growth. The foliage is large and handsome; the flowers are purplish brown and very fragrant. Equally good for sunny and for shady places. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CARAGANA

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Hardy, upright grower, with light green foliage and golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A low, bushy plant, especially valuable on account of its blooming late in September. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 1½ to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low and spreading native shrub, very useful for massing in dry locations. Flowers appear in midsummer in a profusion of foam-like, delicate white panicles. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. hybrida, Gloire de Versailles. A beautiful hybrid variety, flowering all summer, with abundance of azure-blue trusses. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CEPHALANTHUS

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Button Bush). A hardy and strong-growing native bush, with fresh green foliage; flowers during the summer in form of dense, round, creamy white heads. Fine for waterside plantings. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



A community planting. The old expensive fences give place to Privet hedges



CERCIDIPHYLLUM · The Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. A fine Japanese ornamental of upright, pyramidal growth. The light green, hardy foliage develops beautiful tints of yellow and scarlet in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

CERCIS · The Judas, or Red-Bud

Cercis canadensis (American Red Bud). One of our most striking native plants when in bloom. Quite early in spring, before the leaves appear, branches and twigs are hidden by a veil of beautiful deep pink flowers. The foliage is heart-shaped, leathery, and glossy green. Very hardy and splendid for massing and wild effects. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe Tree). A vigorous-growing bush, with large and handsome dark green leaves. In May and June fringe-like, fragrant flowers appear in terminal panicles. Hardy and valuable. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A useful little shrub, with rich green foliage and showy spikes of white flowers in late summer. 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COLUTEA

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). An interesting bush of quick growth. Leaves small, light green; the yellow and brownish colored flowers are produced in long racemes and are succeeded by curious but showy red seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CORNUS · The Dogwoods

Cornus alba (Siberian Dogwood). This is a hardy, useful shrub, with strong, bright red branches. Splendid for contrast effects in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. alternifolia. A distinct variety and very graceful on account of its branches spreading in horizontal tiers above each other. Dark blue berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. Mas, or *mascula* (Cornelian Cherry). Strong and upright-growing bush, with dense, handsome, glossy foliage. One of the very first to bloom in spring, with showy yellow flowers. Scarlet berries in the fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. sericea (Silky Cornel). Characteristic by reason of its silk-like leaves, purplish red branches and blue berries. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

C. stolonifera aurea (Golden-twigged Dogwood). A splendid bush for contrast effects in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CORYLUS

Corylus americana (American Filbert, or Hazelnut). A tall-growing, useful native shrub. Extremely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. avellana (European Hazelnut). Strong, upright bush, with rough, dark green foliage. Bears a profusion of sweet nuts in peculiarly fringed husks. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. to 75 cts.

C. avellana purpurea (Blood Hazel). One of our very best purple-foliaged shrubs; extremely effective. Hardy and free from insects and fungus. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster Simonsii. A pretty and desirable shrub, with spreading branches; the deep, lustrous green foliage is almost evergreen. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CRATAEGUS · The Thorns

These are among the most beautiful flowering dwarf trees and shrubs. They do not require much space, are hardy and long-lived. The showy flowers are often sweet-scented and the fruit is ornamental.

Crataegus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A beautiful native Thorn and the first one to bloom. White blossoms in the beginning of May; bright scarlet fruit in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A flat-growing bush or small tree, with horizontal branches and long, pointed thorns. Fruit and leaves produce a great color display in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

C. oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This foreign species includes several beautiful varieties, with double, white, pink, and red flowers. They are exceedingly showy, sweet-scented, and characteristic of many European gardens. Our hybrids are grafted plants. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica; syn., *Pyrus japonica* (Japan Quince). An exquisite little Japanese bush, with sharp spines and glossy foliage. In May the bush is a blaze of color. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CYTISUS

Cytisus laburnum (Golden Chain). A full-grown bush or dwarf tree when in perfect bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The flowers, drooping in graceful racemes, seem to shower the plant with gold. Blooms in early summer. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DEUTZIAS

Deutzia crenata candidissima (Double White Deutzia). A useful, strong-growing plant, of graceful appearance, especially when covered in June with double, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. crenata, *Pride of Rochester*. Of equally vigorous growth. Flowers also double and white, but the petals are tinted rose underneath. Also very useful as a hedge plant, especially where a tall hedge or screen effect is desired. It is very hardy and a fast grower. Hedge size, \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). This is one of our most useful little shrubs, literally covered with double, white flowers in May. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). A wonderful hybrid Deutzia of medium size; it blooms early, the slender, drooping branches being covered with pure white, well-formed flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

DIERVILLA · The Weigelas

Diervilla florida, or *rosea*. Like all the Weigelas, for hardiness and wealth of bloom it cannot be surpassed. Splendid, strong-growing shrubs for general use. Blooms in May and June; rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. florida candida. Flowers pure white. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. florida nana variegata. Of double value. Extremely showy when laden with pale pink flowers, and just as pretty throughout the season, on account of its beautiful variegated foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D. hybrida, *Eva Rathke*. An exquisite hybrid Weigela; the best red-flowering sort. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ELAEAGNUS · Silver Thorn

Elæagnus angustifolia (Oleaster). A tall-growing, open-headed shrub or small tree, with silvery foliage. The yellow flowers in June are fragrant, followed by yellow fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



By planting to a definite plan, this result was secured in less than three years

EUONYMUS · Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). A very distinct and ornamental shrub, with beautiful corky bark. The yellow flowers are succeeded by bright red berries and the foliage turns to splendid autumn tints. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

E. europæus (European Burning Bush). Of vigorous, upright growth, sometimes attaining size of a small tree. The orange-red seed-pods, combined with highly colored foliage produce a most striking fall effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A rare but very hardy Chinese shrub. Extremely beautiful in May, when covered with pure white starry flowers; fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA · Golden Bell

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). This remarkably fine shrub, like all the Forsythias, ranges among the best and most useful of all our deciduous shrubs. This variety is of upright growth, with healthy green foliage. The first few warm spring days will turn these shrubs into a blaze of yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10. Also well adapted for hedges at \$25 per 100 plants.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Of graceful weeping habit, with the same rich green foliage and wealth of bloom as the species. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

F. viridissima. Of more spreading growth, with glossy narrow leaves of the richest green. Golden yellow flowers in April. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HALESIA

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree). A tall-growing shrub or small tree, with slightly drooping branches and dark green foliage. In early May it is laden with white, fragrant flowers resembling snowdrops. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis virginica (Witch Hazel). An interesting native shrub, doing well in moist places. The small, bright yellow flowers appear in late fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

(Althea, or Rose of Sharon)

Popular and useful shrubs, hardy and beautiful when in bloom. Just as fine and suitable for specimen plantings as for groups and hedges. The following named varieties are among the best:

Pulcherrima. Single; white, tinted cherry-red.

Duchesse de Brabant. Large, double; reddish purple; free bloomer.

Violacea fl.-pl. A fine shade of violet.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, white, noble flowers.

All varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100

HIPPOPHAE

Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). An irregular-growing shrub, with spiny branches and silvery gray foliage. The small yellow flowers in May are inconspicuous, but the showy orange-colored berries ripening in September are very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

ILEX

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder, or Winterberry). A hardy, attractive native, with bright green foliage. It is covered with showy scarlet berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens. This is the hardiest and a fine native shrub. Does quite well in the shade. The flat, white flowers appear in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

H. arborescens alba grandiflora. A splendid variety and a great improvement on the above. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

H. hortensis Otaksa. A vigorous, dwarf grower, with healthy, dark green foliage. The most popular variety and a fine plant for tubs and vases. Numerous large and heavy flower-heads in either pink or blue shades. They require some winter protection. 1 to 2 ft., 50 to 75 cts.

H. hortensis, New Hybrids. This is a remarkable strain of fine new varieties of this popular flower. They stand our winters well. If, however, the buds should get injured they will bloom on the young shoots sprouting from below—this is the greatest feature about them. They come in different shades of pink, blue, and pure white. Strong and healthy field-grown bushes, ready to bloom. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

H. paniculata. Strong grower; open panicles of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Great-panicked Hydrangea). In July and August the branches droop gracefully under the weight of immense flower-trusses, which are creamy white. 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

HYPERICUM - St. John's Wort

Hypericum Moserianum. A valuable little plant, of dwarf, pendulous habit; foliage is deep, glossy green, contrasting well with the golden yellow flowers. 1 ft., 30 cts. each; \$2.50 for 10.

JASMINUM

Jasminum nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A fine, slender shrub, which may be trained like a vine. On the first warm days of spring the pretty yellow flowers appear. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

KERRIA, or CORCHORUS

Kerria japonica. A grand shrub, effective not only when in foliage and bloom, but also when leafless, because of its vivid green branches. Flowers yellow, single. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

K. japonica flore-pleno (Globe Flower). In growth and habit similar to the above, but the golden yellow flowers are double and globe-shaped. A perpetual bloomer. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM · Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum, or Medium. Narrow, light green foliage and an abundance of black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

L. lbota. Another hardy and strong grower, with curving branches. In June there are pretty white flowers, plentiful and fragrant, followed by bluish black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

L. lbota Regelianum (Prostrate Privet). Similar to the species, but the branches are denser, twiggy, and horizontal-spreading, somewhat drooping at the ends. Very distinct and hardy. Highly valued for hedges. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Good and useful for groups and mass planting. The healthy, glossy green leaves are persistent till late in winter. It stands close shearing better than any other plant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; hedge size, 1 ft., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1,000.

Trained Globes, perfect specimens, \$1.50 to \$5.

Trained Standards, very ornamental, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

L. vulgaris (Common Privet). A strong, upright grower, generally used as a hedge plant in Europe. The leaves turn to a purple hue in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



A simple treatment of Privet and Vines makes a very effective and practical planting for this narrow office-building plot.

LONICERA · Bush Honeysuckles

Lonicera fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). A very ornamental and useful plant. The broad, leathery leaves are almost evergreen. Extremely fragrant, pinkish white flowers appear early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Honeysuckle). A strong grower, with twisted branches and dark green foliage. White flowers in May. The shining red fruit ripens in August and remains till winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. tatarica rubra (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A well-known, strong-growing bush, with crimson flowers in May and June, and crimson berries. Makes a splendid hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100.

L. tatarica alba. A white-flowering variety of the species. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MYRICA

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Splendid shrub, with dark green, fragrant foliage, held almost through the winter. Reddish flowers appear in May, followed by white, waxy berries. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PHILADELPHUS · Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Garland Mock Orange). An old-fashioned shrub of great merit and beauty. Hardy and vigorous grower. Fragrant, pure white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. grandiflorus. Strong and rapid grower, with drooping branches and large, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. Lemoinei. A remarkably fine hybrid, of graceful appearance. Abundant fragrant white flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PTELEA · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. An interesting, tall-growing shrub or small tree, with deep green leaves. They are trifoliate and have a hop-like odor. Dense, showy seed-clusters in summer till fall. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn). Large-growing shrub, useful because of its hardness in smoky atmospheres and its endurance of partial shade. Ornamental berries in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Hardy and desirable shrub for general use. Not at all particular as to soil. Snowy white flowers in May; effective black berries during the summer and fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHUS · Sumac and Mist Tree

Rhus cotinus (Mist or Smoke Tree). An interesting and remarkable shrub of large and vigorous proportions. Leaves bright, pleasing green. In summer a profusion of delicate, feathery flowers appear, resembling a cloud of smoke. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. copallina (Shining Sumac). Fine, dense-growing ornamental, with dark green, shining foliage, displaying most gorgeous autumn tints. In July and August dense panicles of cream-colored flowers are borne, succeeded by effective scarlet seeds. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). A great shrub for mass effect. The foliage is beautifully cut, like fern-leaves. Also distinct for fall coloring. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A well-known, native Sumac of great beauty, especially because of its splendid autumn tints. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

RIBES · Flowering Currants

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). Hardy and useful shrub, with glossy green foliage; showy, yellow fragrant flowers in May, followed by blackish fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. sanguineum (Red-flowering Currant). A very fine variety, with long, hanging racemes of deep red flowers. Blooms in July. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ROBINIA

Robinia hispida (Pink Locust). Very beautiful and interesting when in bloom. The flowers are borne in loose nodding racemes, resembling a Wistaria blossom and are of a magnificent rose color. Blooms appear repeatedly during the summer. Strong grafted bushes, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; strong grafted trees, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

SAMBUCUS · The Elders

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder). A strong-growing native shrub, splendid for mass planting and wild effects. White flowers in June and useful black berries in August and September. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). The bright, golden yellow leaves, retain their color all summer, make it a desirable plant for contrast effects. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea arguta. A noble shrub of medium height. The feathery, grayish green foliage is very attractive, and early in May it is covered with a multitude of small white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Bumalda. A fine, dense, and bushy Spirea of medium size; compact corymbs of rose-colored flowers in July. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Probably the best of all dwarf Spireas. Just as effective for foreground and border-planting as for use as a specimen. Its pretty, clean foliage is variegated with creamy white and yellow, and its bright crimson flower-heads are perpetual all through the summer. 1 to 1½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

S. callosa. Compact, upright-growing, of medium height. Glaucous foliage and rosy pink blossoms. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea). A tall-growing sort, with spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). The strongest and most rapid grower of all the Spireas. Healthy, light green foliage; in June the branches bend gracefully under the weight of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. prunifolia flore-pleno (Bridal Wreath). Dark green, glossy foliage and an abundance of small, double, white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Reevesii. Similar to Van Houttei, but more erect growing. It blooms profusely in May and June, and holds its handsome foliage quite late in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Not unlike Arguta, but dwarfer in habit. The long, narrow, pleasant green leaves produce beautiful autumn tints. April and May find this graceful little shrub covered with myriads of tiny, snow-white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. tomentosa. The dark green leaves are woolly beneath. From July to September deep pink, long, steeple-shaped flower-spikes are produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Van Houttei. One of the most useful of all flowering shrubs. Equally good as a specimen as for masses, groups, and hedges. The graceful, arching branches bend in May and June under the weight of flowers almost to the ground. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; hedge size, \$25 per 100.



The foundation planting makes this house inviting and cozy

STAPHYLEA

Staphylea colchica (Bladder Nut). An interesting, upright-growing shrub, with handsome pale green foliage; fragrant panicles of white flowers in May and peculiar bladder-like seed-vessels later in the season. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. A graceful and dainty shrub, beautiful in foliage, flower and autumn effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

STYRAX

Styrax japonica. A hardy and vigorous-growing Japanese ornamental. Branches graceful spreading; fragrant, nodding racemes of white flowers in June and July. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A most useful shrub, satisfied with any soil and treatment, even thriving in shady places, as under tall trees where hardly anything else will grow. Most attractive in fall and winter when heavily loaded with snowy white berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S. vulgaris, or **rubra** (Coral Berry). Has the same good habits as the above, but coral-red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SYRINGA · The Lilacs

Syringa japonica. A valuable, tall-growing species, with broad, leathery leaves and yellowish white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

S. Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). A very distinct and ornamental kind. Stout, upright grower; heavy, shining green foliage and rose-purple flowers late in June. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

S. persica. Of slender and graceful appearance; pale purple flowers in numerous large panicles; very sweet-scented. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). Our old-fashioned, everybody's Lilac, and yet one of the best. A profuse bloomer and very sweet. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). The white variety of the above; very effective. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

Marie Legraye. Large; white.
Rosea grandiflora. Rosy white.
President Carnot. Beautiful lavender.
Madame Casimir Perier. Finest double; white.
Congo. Wine-red.
Marc Micheli. Clear lilac; large; double.
G. Maillot. Double; rosy lilac.
Crampel. Single; lilac.
Duc de Nassau. Fine double; light violet.
Michael Buchner. Dwarf; double; pale lilac.
Miss Ellen Willmott. Fine double; snow-white.

All varieties, \$1 each

TAMARIX · Tamarisk

Tamarix africana. Very distinct ornamental, with feathery, asparagus-like foliage of a pleasing green. Strong-growing shrub, with slender branches. Blooms in pinkish, slender-panicked racemes in May. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

T. gallica. An European variety of similar habit, but with lighter green foliage and blooms later. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TAMARIX, continued

T. hispida æstivalis. A beautiful, improved variety. Hardy, vigorous grower. In July and August it is covered with light rosy carmine flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum cassinoides (Withe-Rod). An upright shrub, good for moist places. The flowers are creamy white, the fruit becoming red and later black. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts., \$3 for 10.

V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood). A useful native Viburnum, with numerous creamy white flowers and showy, blue-black berries. Foliage produces good autumn colors. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A very tall-growing, European species, fine for specimen planting. Large, flat-topped white flower-clusters in May and June. Bright red berries changing to black. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts., \$4.50 for 10.

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Tall, vigorous grower and one of the showiest. Large, white flowers in profusion in May and June. The splendid scarlet berries persist all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

V. Opulus sterile (Guelder Rose). Almost as popular and reliable as the lilac. Flowers are produced in great abundance in large, globular "snowballs" in early summer. But there are no berries because the blossoms are sterile. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball). A noble shrub, with beautiful, hardy foliage. The white, globe-shaped flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and very effective. One of the best Viburnums. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VITEX

Vitex angus-castus (Chaste Tree). A distinct, ornamental shrub of vigorous growth. Leaves dark green above, grayish green below, with five to seven leaflets; strong, aromatic odor. Dense racemes of violet-purple flowers appear late in summer or early fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DECORATIVE PLANTS IN TUBS

We have a splendid collection of well-grown and well-established broad-leaved evergreens in tubs. They are highly ornamental and very useful for porch, garden and indoor use. As we carry only the hardiest and best-suited varieties, they are easily taken care of, and, apart from regular and thorough watering, they do not require any special attention. Under ordinary circumstances they are perfectly safe to keep outdoors until late in November, and oftentimes to Christmas. When severe weather sets in, they should be wintered in a rather cool hall or storage-room.

AUCUBA japonica. A beautiful, variegated-foliage plant, often called Japanese Golden Laurel. Bears bunches of showy red berries during the winter. Bushy plants from \$2.50 to \$5.50.

LAUROCERASUS. The English Laurel. A noble, broad-leaved evergreen, with magnificent, glossy green leaves. Specimens from \$3 to \$6.

Laurocerasus Shippkænsis. A splendid variety of the above; extremely hardy and will stand our winters outdoors. \$3 to \$5.

PORCH SCREENS

ENGLISH IVY BOXES. For porch and indoor use. The ivy vines are trained on trellises; very ornamental. From \$4 to \$7.50, according to length of box.



An unsightly hole becomes a beautiful sunken garden—Photographed the first year after planting

ROSE CULTURE

**Locate your plants properly—Prepare the soil carefully—
Follow a few simple rules and you will be well rewarded**

There are many favorites in the garden, but none more so than the Rose. Contrary to the general idea, no flower is more easy to grow to perfection than the Rose if a few important facts are kept in mind.

The kind of Roses one wishes to grow is largely a matter of personal preference. The Hybrid Perpetuals are those blooming with a great burst in June and some of them continue all summer. They are perfectly hardy. The Hybrid Teas are also hardy and they bloom profusely all summer, with an extra lot of flowers in October. The Teas are as a rule tender, but bloom continuously and the flowers are delightfully scented. Then there are the old-fashioned Bourbon Roses, the extra-hardy Rugosas, the wild or Prairie Roses and a multitude of Climbers and Trailers each with a distinctive charm and fitness.

First, always procure strong, vigorous plants. This is the very first step toward successful Rose-growing. In order to produce hardy stock, which will withstand the rigors and strains of our extreme climate, in summer as well as in winter, it is absolutely necessary to have *outdoor* or *field-grown* plants. Even our pot-grown Roses have been grown one year in the field, potted in fall, wintered in a dormant state in coldframes and with the beginning of spring, they are cultivated on beds out in the open field.

Second, the soil must not be too sandy, yet loose and porous, with a goodly portion of humus and clay in its composition, and the bed must be dug deeply and well drained.

The ideal Rose soil may be termed a sandy clay-loam, a soil of a rather adhesive nature, yet sufficiently porous to permit a ready and free drainage of surplus water. Almost any good garden soil, however, can be, with proper care and treatment, made to produce the finest Roses. Where advisable, beds should be trenched to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, providing for proper drainage in the bottom, turning the sod in next and adding Alphanu Humus and fertilizer to the top-soil, mixing them thoroughly.

Third, remember that Roses are gross feeders, and the soil can hardly be too rich for them. Alphanu Humus applied several times during the season will be found vastly beneficial, and a liberal application of liquid manure will do wonders. The manure used for winter protection should also be dug into the ground early in spring.

Fourth, the numerous insect enemies of the Rose must be kept in check by some of the various insecticides made for this purpose. A good sprayer is a most essential implement for successful Rose-growing.

Nicotine or tobacco juice is very effective against green flies and similar insects and Aphine is no doubt the easiest and most agreeable to handle and it certainly does the work.

Fifth, contrary to the general opinion, Roses like plenty of water—not merely a slight sprinkling, but a good, heavy soaking at least twice a week, preferably in the evening, and oftener in the case of protracted drought.

A clean and properly spread mulch of well-decayed manure is by no means objectionable to the eye and of great value to the rose-bushes. It preserves moisture and protects the ground from the hot and piercing sun-rays in midsummer. It will also offset a great deal of troublesome weeding.

Sixth, all Roses are benefited by winter protection, applied after the first good freeze, the object not being to keep them warm, but to prevent the alternate thawing and freezing so injurious to all sorts of vegetation. This is especially important with the Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties and the Tree Roses.

It is of vital importance that Rose-beds should be in the open, and not under big trees, although trees, bushes and fences may be in close proximity to Roses to good advantage, acting as a shelter or windbreak.



ROSES

We offer the best varieties of old-fashioned and the most up-to-date introductions. "Berryhill" Roses are grown the most natural way, not forced artificially to make a salable, good-looking plant in the shortest time possible. They are hardy.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of Roses is at its best during the Rose month—June. But, with the help of a liberal treatment—cultivating, watering and slight cutting back after blooming—occasional flowers may be had all summer and most certainly in fall. Therefore, certain varieties are quite "perpetual."

Prices:	Each	10
Strong, field-grown plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-strong, field-grown and potted plants.....	50	4 50

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine; large, perfectly shaped.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine; large flower; fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark, velvety red; one of the darkest Roses.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; a beautiful Rose.

R. B. Cant. Deep crimson; vigorous and hardy.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh-color, rosy center; very fine.

Captain Hayward. Bright scarlet-crimson; large; sweet; very distinct.

Clio. Flesh-color, shaded rosy in the center.

Fisher Holmes. Deep red; perfect form; very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snowy white. The best white Rose in existence. Large, perfect bloom; hardy, vigorous grower; perpetual bloomer.

Genearl Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; very sweet.

Francois Levet. Bright rose; large; early bloomer.

La Reine. Rosy pink; fragrant; free bloomer.

HEINRICH MUENCH. True rose-color; enormous bloom; hardy and vigorous.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale pink center; very fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Beautiful soft pink; perpetual bloomer.

Oscar Cordel. Bright carmine; free bloomer; sweet and large.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose-color; largest of all Roses.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson; large and fragrant.



A mass planting of Roses makes a good ground cover



Frau Karl Druschki



Gruss an Teplitz



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

A large and important class of Roses. They are everblooming and noted for their most delicious fragrance. For their range of colors and delicate shades they are unsurpassed.

Price, strong, field-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

- Augustine Guinoisseau.** White, tinged with blush.
Belle Siebrecht. Beautiful shade of deep pink; prolific bloomer.
Betty. Coppery rose, with golden yellow; sweet and distinct.
Belle Lyonnaise. Rich canary-yellow; constant bloomer.
Caroline Testout. Satiny rose; elegant shape; blooms without ceasing from June till frost.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shading to salmon. One of the best.
ENTENTE CORDIALE. New. Canary-yellow; fragrant.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow; constant bloomer.
Gloire Lyonnaise. Creamy white, tinted yellow in the center.
FARBENKONIGIN. New. A German novelty of great merit. "Queen of the Colors," as the name indicates. Glowing shades of salmon-pink; perpetual bloomer.
Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow; exquisite buttonhole bud.
Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-red; sweet; the most prolific-blooming Tea Rose. Best bedding Rose.
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. New. The "Giant of Holland." Striking imperial pink; large bloom; strong grower.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The best white Hybrid Tea Rose. Constant bloomer; very fragrant; shading to a beautiful primrose.
Killarney. Flesh-pink; noble bud; excellent for cutting.
Lady Ashtown. Clear rose-color; sweet; free bloomer.
La France. One of the oldest and one of the best. Distinct, satiny pink; reliable bloomer; gracefully curled petals.
LYON ROSE. New. A great French Hybrid Tea. There is such a variation of color—salmon, coral-red and chrome-yellow shades—that it is almost impossible to decide on the color.
Maman Cochet. Carmine, shaded salmon-yellow; constant bloomer; exquisite bud. There is also a white variety.
Marie Van Houtte. Canary-yellow, deeper center.
Madame Jules Grolez. Bright china-rose; beautiful form; large.
MME. RAVARY. Beautifully formed Rose; very hardy; color is an effective orange-yellow.
Mrs. David Jardine. Shell-pink; erect, vigorous grower; free bloomer.
Souvenir du President Carnot. White, shaded flesh-pink; exquisite, long bud; very free bloomer.
Wm. R. Smith. Beautiful blending of salmon-pink and flesh-color; perfect bud and flower. One of the best.

MOSS ROSES

Price, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

- Blanche Moreau.** White; sweet; blooms in large clusters.
Communis. Pink or pale rose; flowers large and well crested.
Crimson Globe. Crimson; flowers large and beautifully mossed.
Mme. Edouard Ory. Carmine-red; globe-shaped.
Prolific Pink Moss. Beautiful pink; good bloomer.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

Price, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

- Annochen Muller.** Dark coral-red.
Baby Rambler. Crimson-red; continual bloomer.
Baby Tausendschon. Soft pink to rosy carmine blossoms in bright clusters.
Catherine Zeimet. Pure snow-white; hyacinth-scented.
Hermosa. (Bourbon.) Soft, deep pink; everblooming.
Jessie. Bright cherry-red, with white center.
Mrs. W. Cutbush. Cerise-pink; always in flower.
Orleans. Brilliant geranium-red; blooms freely.

PARK or BUSH ROSES

- Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.** Pink; large Rugosa hybrid. 75 cts. each.
Persian Yellow. Effective, deep golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa Carolina. Pink; showy red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
Rosa multiflora. Pure white; large, pyramidal clusters. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa multiflora nana. A beautiful dwarf variety of the multiflora type. Constantly covered with hundreds of small single blossoms. Fine for edging. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa rubiginosa. (Sweetbrier). Old-fashioned; aromatic foliage; flowers pink. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa rugosa. Rosy carmine or white; brilliant red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa setigera. Large, single; deep rose-color; fruit bright red. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

STANDARD ROSE TREES

Price, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

- Caroline Testout.** 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Frau Karl Druschki. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Killarney. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Mme. Jules Grolez. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Gruss an Teplitz. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Molly H. Crawford. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Lady Hillingdon. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
 We also have Polyantha and Weeping Roses, budded on stems, 3 to 5 feet high. Very ornamental. Prices on application.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Strong, 2-yr. field-grown plants, 50c. each, \$4 for 10, except where noted

- American Pillar.** Pink, with clear white eye; brilliant red berries. Very thrifty grower.
Alberic Barbier. Creamy white; beautiful, bronzy, waxy foliage. Rapid grower.
Aviateur Bleriot. New. The first true yellow climber, hardy and beautiful. Supply very limited. \$1 each.
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. New. Probably the most showy of all Climbing Roses. True American Beauty color, fragrance and habit of flowers. A profuse bloomer, and a rapid, strong and vigorous grower; very hardy. 75 cts. to \$1.
Dawson. Brilliant carmine; large.
Dorothy Perkins. Cherry-pink; profuse and lasting.
Lady Gay. Rich cherry-pink, in loose, showy clusters. Splendid for covering banks.
Memorial. Pure white flowers, followed by red berries.
Mrs. F. W. Flight. Clear rose, with white center.
Reine Marie Henriette. Pure cherry-red; large; double. Needs protection.
Tausendschon. Soft pink to rosy carmine; profuse, large clusters. True to its name in bloom it produces a thousand beauties.
W. A. Richardson. Coppery yellow, tinged with carmine.
WICHMOSS. New. The Climbing Moss Rose. Flowers rose-colored, reverse of petals carmine-rose. 75 cts. each.
WARTBURG. New. Beautiful pink blossoms with twisted petals; enormous flower-trusses; strong grower. 75 cts.

POTTED ROSES

	Each	10
Hybrid Perpetuals.....	\$o 50	\$4 50
Teas and Hybrid Teas.....	75	6 50
Climbing, and others.....	60	5 00

We beg to call our customers' attention to our large stock of potted Roses. This method enables us to handle Roses at any season of the year with perfect safety. Our customers can actually select and plant Roses while they are in bud and bloom, and enjoy their continuous blooming for the rest of the summer in their own garden.



A formal garden planned and planted by us

HARDY VINES

Field- and Pot-Grown

ACTINIDIA polygama. A rapid-growing Japanese climber, with clean, hardy foliage and white flowers, with a purple center. 3 ft., strong, 50 cts.

AKEBIA quinata. Another Japanese vine of great beauty and hardiness. Shining, almost evergreen, foliage; rosy purple flowers in early summer. Fruit very showy but rare. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Our most popular and hardiest native vine. Large, five-lobed leaves, turning to beautiful autumn tints. An abundance of showy blue berries. 3 ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

A. Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy). Hardly surpassed by any other vine. Hardy and extremely useful for covering walls. The vines cling to brick, stone, etc., with the help of disk-bearing tendrils; handsome, broad, overlapping foliage, rich crimson in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). An interesting and tropical-looking vine, with immense, fresh green leaves, splendid for dense shade. The purplish green flowers resemble a Dutchman's tobacco-pipe. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). Popular, rapid-growing vine, with rich green foliage and dark crimson flowers. Blooms from mid-summer till fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). A fast-growing, native vine, with pleasing, light green foliage. The bright orange-red fruit in autumn is very effective and fine for decorating. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CLEMATIS paniculata. The best-known, hardiest and most ornamental of all the Clematis. Handsome, healthy foliage. In late summer it is completely covered with fragrant white flowers. 2-year, field-grown, 35 cts., \$3 for 10. 2-year, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. coccinea. Rapid-growing; coral-red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

Clematis Hybrids. These large-flowering and richly colored hybrid Clematis are certainly beautiful, but they are not very reliable. Pure White, Pink, Purple and shades of Lavender and Blue. Strong plants, 50c.

DOLICHOS japonicus (Kudzu Vine). The most rapid-growing vine in existence, covering 40 to 50 feet in one season. Especially valued for its large and beautiful foliage. 3 ft., 50 cts. to \$1.

EUONYMUS radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A useful little evergreen creeper, satisfied with any soil. 1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. radicans variegata. A pretty variety, with green-and-white variegated leaves. 1 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. Kewensis. New. A variety of radicans with miniature glossy green foliage. Especially adapted for wall and alpine gardening, also for edging. Very hardy and easy to grow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). A very ornamental, high-climbing vine, with glossy, dark green leaves of beautiful texture and outline. Quite hardy and evergreen, especially in northern exposures. A splendid ground-cover. 1½ to 2½ ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

LONICERA japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Well-known, hardy and strong-growing vine, suitable for any soil and any location. Almost evergreen foliage; fragrant white-and-yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 20 cts. to 35 cts. each, \$1.50 to \$3 for 10.

L. japonica aurea reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Highly effective variety, with beautiful, golden netted foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$3 to \$4 for 10.

L. japonica Halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Smooth, shining, dark green leaves. It blooms a little later than the former, but more or less all summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PERIPLOCA græca (Silk Vine). A quick-growing hardy vine. The dark green, oblong leaves shine like silk; small, purple flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

LYCIUM chinense (Matrimony Vine). Useful and very hardy climbing bush, thriving in any soil and location. Small, purple flowers in summer; bright scarlet berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. A rare climber, introduced from China. Of enormous, vigorous growth and very hardy. Most effective when allowed to scramble over high objects, such as old trees. When in full bloom, it is simply a sheet of snowy white flowers, suffused with pink, resembling a shower of silver. 2 to 3 ft., strong, 50 cts. to \$1.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). A great favorite of everybody and useful for ground-cover in shady places. Pretty evergreen leaves, and blue flowers very early in spring. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

WISTARIA chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). In May and June a profusion of showy, fragrant, long, pendulous clusters of sky-blue flowers are produced. A sturdy yet rapid grower, attaining very old age. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. to 75 cts.

W. chinensis alba. A splendid, white-flowering kind, with the same merits of the species. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. and 75 cts.



Dutchman's Pipe and Hardy Ferns



Kudzu Vine. A rapid grower



A mass of Peonies or a mixed Perennial border is always interesting



HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardly any other class of plants in horticulture has, within the last few years, come forward into popularity and prominence so fast as the Herbaceous Perennials. But no other plants have, even including the rose, within recent years, had such an enormous and important addition in species and varieties from all over the globe. They form a class of plants second to none in variety, hardiness, beauty, usefulness and general satisfaction. Once established, they appear as sure as spring comes year after year. They require probably less attention, yet respond to a liberal treatment more readily, than any other plant in the garden.

Prices of Herbaceous Perennials, except where otherwise noted, 20 cts., each, \$1.50 for 10

ACONITUM napellus bicolor (Monkshood). Pale blue-and-white flower-spikes; very showy. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

ACHILLEA ptarmica fl.-pl., **The Pearl**. A profusion of small, pure white flowers. 2 feet. June to September.

ALTHEA (Hollyhock). Well-known beautiful perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. Single and double. White, Yellow, Salmon, Crimson. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). Splendid, low, spreading plant; flat heads of golden yellow flowers. 1 foot. May and June.

ANEMONE japonica (Windflower). Among the best autumn flowering perennials. Noble white flowers, fine for cutting. Also beautiful pink and semi-double varieties. 2 to 3 feet. September and October.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria Kelwayii (Hardy Marguerite). Rich golden yellow, profuse bloomer. First-class cut-flower. 2 feet. June to October.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

A. canadensis (Native Columbine). Flowers red and yellow.

A. cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Pretty blue and white; long-spurred.

A., Long-spurred Hybrids. Large flowers; long spurs; many distinct colors and shades.

ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). Low, white cushions of bloom, well adapted to rock-gardens and borders. 5 inches. April and May.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). ERECT, showy, bright orange. 2 feet. July and August.

ASTER novæ-angliæ (Michaelmas Daisies). Effective fall bloomers, in shades of blue, purple, pink and white. 1 to 4 feet. August to October.

ASTILBE japonica (Japanese Astilbe, or Spirea). White, feathery racemes. Also pink varieties. 1 to 2½ feet. July and August.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). Interesting and showy; fine for massing; creamy white. 6 to 8 feet. July and August.

BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). Pure white, aster-like flowers in great profusion; tall and showy. 4 to 5 feet. August and September.

B. latisquama. In habit like the above, with pinkish lavender flowers.

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). Extremely beautiful, low, creeping plant; numerous large, rosy crimson flowers all summer.

CAMPANULA carpatica (Harebell). Beautiful, dense-growing tufts, 6 to 12 inches. Blue and White varieties. Flowers large. July and August.

C. Medium calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer, Canterbury Bells). Old-fashioned and popular; very showy. Blue, Lilac, White, Rose. 1 to 2 feet. June.

C. persicifolia (Peach-leaved Canterbury Bells). Blue and White sorts. Very hardy and ornamental; 2-foot spikes. June and July.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Tall, showy spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August and September.

CASSIA marilandica (Wild Senna). Feathery foliage; peculiar-shaped, bright yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft. July to September.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Very attractive; blue. 1½ to 2 feet. June to September.

CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). Low and carpet-like, for rockery and dry places. White. 6 inches. May and June.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy). Large, white, Daisy-like, for rockery flowers; hardy and vigorous. 2 to 3 feet. July to Oct.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Popular and very ornamental fall bloomers. We have a splendid collection of varieties and colors.

Boston. Golden bronze; splendid bloomer.

Mrs. Porter. Yellow and bronze.

Globe d'Or. Lemon-yellow; very effective.

King Philip. Rose-pink.

Model of Perfection. Splendid white.

Overbrook. Chrome-yellow.

Veuve Cliquot. Red and yellow; dwarf; profuse bloomer.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Fragrant, bell-shaped, deep lavender-blue flowers. 2 to 2½ feet. August and September.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora (California Sunbeams). Golden yellow flowers on graceful stems; continuous bloomer. 2 feet.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pure white bells; very sweet-scented. 8 to 10 inches. May. Heavy field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DELPHINIUM (Hardy Larkspur). Among the most showy of all herbaceous perennials. Hardy and everblooming; fine for cut-flowers

D. chinense. A blue-and-white variety. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. formosum. Large spikes; dark blue. 3 to 4 feet.

D. belladonna. Beautiful sky-blue; everblooming. 1 to 1½ feet.



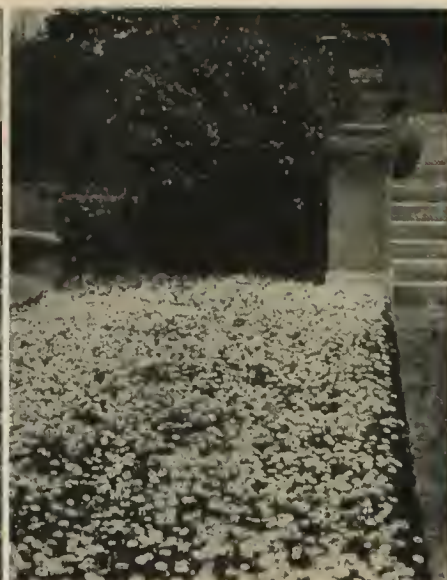
Foxgloves and Sweet William. Two good old-fashioned flowers



Globe Flowers



Larkspurs



English Daisies

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). A general favorite; in many beautiful colors; fine for cutting. 12 to 18 inches. May to July.

D. plumarius (Hardy Pink). Pink and White shades; hardy and fragrant; thrive in any soil. 10 to 12 inches. May to September.

D. deltoideus (Maiden Pink). Splendid little cushions for rockery and edging; sprays of pink flowers. 6 to 8 inches.

D. latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). Double crimson flowers; always in bloom.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Drooping racemes of heart-shaped, rose-crimson flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. April to June.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). Elegant flower-spikes. White, Rose, Purple. 2 to 2½ feet. June and July.

DICTAMNUS fraxinella (Gas Plant). Purple. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Coneflower). Rosy purple flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

EULALIA japonica (Japanese Ornamental Grass). The long narrow foliage is deep green and gracefully drooping. For the fall it bears long flower spikes of feathery, silver-gray appearance.

E. japonica variegata. In form and habit the same as above variety, the foliage however is beautifully green and white variegated. Highly ornamental.

FUNKIA cœrulea (Plantain Lily). Broad, handsome leaves; bluish flowers. 1 to 2 feet. July and August.

F. undulata media picta. White-and-green variegated leaves; very ornamental; purple flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. July and August.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Constant bloomer; yellow and orange-red; splendid for cutting. 1½ to 2½ feet.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). One of our most graceful plants in the garden. A veil of minute white flowers seems to be spread over the plant in June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. A beautiful novelty among hardy perennials. Double, rosette-like flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. 40 cts.

HELENIUM, Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, large, dark brown cone. 5 feet. August and September. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower). Tall and hardy; very effective; large yellow flowers; good for cutting. 5 to 6 feet. August and September.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). The earliest flower to come into bloom in the spring, sometimes before the snow goes. Large, white flowers, flushed purple. 9 to 15 inches. 40 cts. each.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Yellow Day Lily). Large, fragrant, lily-shaped flowers, beautiful yellow. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

HEPATICA (Liver Leaf). Blue flowers. 8 to 10 inches. April, May.

HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket). Sweet white-and-pink flowers. 2 feet. May and June.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). Graceful, nodding sprays of crimson flowers; nearly all summer. 1½ feet.

HIBISCUS moscheutos (Marsh Mallow). Magnificent herbaceous perennial; splendid for wet grounds; enormous pink flowers. 5 to 6 feet. August and September.

H., New Hybrids. White, Pink and Crimson shades. 25 cts.

HYACINTHUS candicans (Cape Hyacinth). A summer flowering Hyacinth, with numerous, graceful, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. \$1 per 10.

IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). Spreading dwarf plants, with fine evergreen leaves; fragrant white flowers. One of the first and showiest of the spring flowers. April and May.

IRIS germanica (German Iris). One of our most popular hardy perennials. The newest varieties include many colors and shades that are marvelous.

I. germanica, Blue and White. Beautiful, old-fashioned sorts of easiest culture. May and June.

I. germanica Hybrids—

Pallida Dalmatica. Large; clear lavender-blue.

Florentina alba. White, tinged lavender.

IRIS germanica, continued

Cytheri. Dark lavender and rich blue.

Mrs. Reuthe. Large white, bordered light blue.

Horace Darwin. White, striped violet.

Ossian. Straw-yellow and violet.

Tarquerians.

Queen of May. Bright rosy lilac.

All varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

I. Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). A superb strain of Japanese Iris, with strong, upright stems, 2 to 3 feet high. The immense, gorgeous flowers, of many shades of blue, white, maroon and violet, come into bloom in early July, lasting till August. Splendid for decorating. We have the latest original Japanese varieties.

Under name and color, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Mixed, best varieties. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

I. siberica (Siberian Iris). Bright lilac-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting or Perennial Pea). Rapid-growing vine, with clusters of rosy red flowers. 8 to 12 feet. All summer.

LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). Old, quaint and beautiful. Foliage and blue flowers are aromatic. 1 to 1½ feet. July to September.

LEONTOPODIUM alpinum (Edelweiss). The famous flower of the Alps and well known to many tourists who have traveled in the Alpine countries. Beautiful, velvety white stars and as hardy as the rocks on which it grows. 5 to 6 inches. June and July.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star). Very choice and effective; long, rosy purple flower-spikes. 3 to 4½ feet. July.

LILIUM auratum (Gold-banded Lily). One of the noblest. Large, graceful flowers; ivory-white, with crimson spots and a golden yellow stripe through the center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum album. Large, white flowers, a greenish band through the center of each petal. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum rubrum. White, densely spotted with rich rosy crimson spots. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Pure white, fragrant flowers. One of the best and hardiest white Lilies. Flowers in great profusion. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

L. tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). Beautiful large flowers of orange color, spotted black. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue and White sorts. Pretty, feathery foliage. Profuse bloomers, throughout the summer. 1 to 1½ feet.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Most brilliant scarlet flower-spikes. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

LUPINUS polyphyllus (Lupine). Blue, White and Pink Shades. Very handsome, pea-shaped flowers. One of our choicest perennials, but prefers porous and rather sandy soil. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

LYCHNIS chalcædonica (Maltese Cross). Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in dense heads, from June to September. 2 to 3 feet.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Rosy Loosestrife). Very effective; long, graceful stems of rosy purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July to Sept.

MERTENSIA virginica (Bluebell). A useful and pretty native, with sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. May and June.

MONARDA didyma splendens (Bergamot). Clear scarlet flowers. A favorite plant with humming-birds. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

MONTBRETIA. Brilliant flower-spikes, produced in quantities. Resembles a gladiolus, but in miniature form; they are quite hardy, but require a covering of leaves or manure in the winter. 40 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). The everlasting Forget-me-not. Fine for wet places; in bloom nearly all summer; blue.

ŒNOTHERA (Evening Primrose). Interesting class of plants, with showy flowers. Pink, White and Yellow sorts. 1 to 2 feet. All summer.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Cup-shaped flowers from June to October. Shades of white, yellow and red. 10 to 12 inches.



Columbine



Canterbury Bells



Shasta Daisy

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). Probably the showiest of all perennials. Brilliantly colored, large flowers on long, erect stems. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

P. orientale, New Hybrids. Magnificent shades of Red, Pink, Salmon and Maroon. Named varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PEONIA chinensis. Peonies, like roses, have in later years improved wonderfully, and many superb hybrids are now as beautiful and fragrant as roses. For splendor and hardiness they are not surpassed. Our collection includes the best up-to-date varieties of all shapes and colors.

New and rare sorts, named. 50 and 75 cts.

Our selection and mixed varieties. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P. arborea (Tree Peonies). Hardy varieties of shrubby and woody nature; very ornamental. Mixed colors, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; separate colors, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

PARDANTHUS sinensis (Blackberry Lily). Orange, spotted purple. The seed in fall resembles blackberries. Good for wet places and for mass and wild effects. 3 feet. July and August.

PHLOX, Perennial. Familiar, old-fashioned plants, with many famous new hybrids of great hardiness. In bloom all summer. 1 to 4 feet.

Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large.

Edmond Rostand. Reddish violet, white center.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Best white; very large.

La Cygne. Pure white, pale pink center; enormous flower.

Rosenberg. Carmine-violet, dark red eye.

Richard Wallace. White, with red eye.

Sieboldi. Bright scarlet, crimson eye; large.

P. subulata (Moss or Mountain Pink). Creeping, cushion-like evergreen plant, splendid for ground-cover, rockeries, etc. Early in spring the foliage is hidden beneath a multitude of little flowers. Pink and White sorts. 8 to 10 inches.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. Long, effective spikes of soft pink flowers in summer. 3 to 4 feet.

PLATYCODON grandiflora (Balloon Flower). Blue and White sorts. Campanula-like flowers. Very hardy. 1 to 2 feet. June to October.

PRIMULA veris (English Cowslip). Beautiful little favorite; early spring bloomer. A fine selection of colors.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. Elegant, daisy-like flowers in White, Pink and Purple shades. 3 feet. June.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow). Tall and imposing; golden yellow flowers in abundance from July to September.

R. Newmani (Black-eyed Susan). Most profuse bloomer; orange-yellow flowers with black centers; fine for cutting. July till frost. 2 to 3 feet.

SALVIA azurea (Meadow Sage). Sky-blue flowers in late summer, 3 ft.

SCABIOSA caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower). Exquisite, soft lilac flowers, unsurpassed for beauty and grace. 1½ to 2 feet. June to August.

SEDUM spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). Large heads of shining pink flowers in August and September. Splendid for foliage and flower effects. 1 to 1½ feet.

S. acre (Golden Moss). Bright yellow flowers. Useful for rocks and edging, very hardy. 3 inches.

STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes' Aster). Clear sky-blue; also a white sort. 1½ to 2 feet. July till frost.

STENANTHIUM robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece). Graceful, pure white flowers in compound panicles. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

TRITOMA (Flame Flower; Red-hot-Poker Plant). One of our most conspicuous herbaceous plants. Beautiful spikes in different shades of red, according to variety.

TROLLIUS europæus (Globe Flower). Large, lemon-yellow flowers on long stems; fine for moist grounds. 1½ to 2 feet. May and June.

TUNICA saxifraga. Rosy pink flowers; dark green, small foliage. 6 inches. July to September.

VALERIANA officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Pale pink flowers; fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Produces beautiful, 2-3 feet long spikes of deep blue flowers. A very choice herbaceous.

V. spicata (Speedwell). Very pretty spikes of blue flowers in June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle). Of highly ornamental and tropical appearance. Enormous, pyramidal clusters of cream-white flowers in June and July; foliage very effective and hardy. 4 to 5 feet.

CANNAS, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLI

Ask for special lists, issued at the beginning of each season, containing a complete selection of choice plants for bedding, window- and porch-boxes, baskets and urns; also a list of Dutch bulbs for bedding and forcing.

ALPHANO HUMUS FOR YOUR LAWNS AND GARDENS

Alphano Humus is a dry pulverized substance, odorless, extra rich in plant-food elements, and a natural soil-builder—not a stimulant. It puts the springy, rich black woods qualities into the poorest hard-pan soil. It is better than manure, and contains no weed seeds.

Use it freely in your flower-garden, about your shrubs, in the vegetable-garden, and on your lawn at all seasons. It is lasting in its results, and adds to all soils that very necessary element—humus, or decayed vegetable matter.

For the dressing of lawns and golf-courses it is ideal—slightly, sanitary, and soluble—and will produce a glorious greensward. A hundred pounds will cover 100 square feet an inch thick, and need not be removed in the spring.

We can supply this in any quantity at the following rates, delivered nearby, or to the express or freight offices: 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.50; five (5) bags, \$6; ½ ton, in bags, \$9; ton, in bags, \$16. Ask for booklet and prices on earload lots.



Even a small city plot can produce Apples like these by planting our Dwarf Fruit Trees

FRUIT TREES

Special care has been taken in selecting only the hardiest and best varieties particularly adapted to grow and yield in this section of the country. Every home ground, small or large, should have some fruit. We call particular attention to our specialty, Dwarf Fruit Trees, so well suited for small gardens and even the smallest city lot, because they take very little room and bear at once.

We have also many other varieties not listed here, and shall be glad to quote prices on large quantities.

APPLES

	Each	10
Strong, vigorous trees.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-selected, heavy trees.....	50	4 50

EARLY APPLES

Early Harvest. Yellow; good flavor; tender.
Red Astrachan. Crimson, streaked yellow; very early.
Summer Rambo. Green, striped with red; subacid.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; tender and juicy.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fall Pippin. Aromatic; large; yellow; rich.
Gravenstein. Large; yellow and red. One of the best.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow, delicate red cheek; tender.
Smokehouse. Very popular and very good; crisp and juicy.

WINTER APPLES

Bismarck. Yellow, red cheek; tender. Bears very young.
Baldwin. Large; deep red; productive.
Belleflower. One of the best for eating; large; yellow; juicy.
Ben Davis. Bright red; juicy; good keeper.
Grimes Golden. Rich flavor, subacid; fine-grained.
Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped red; good keeper.
Rambo. Yellowish white, with dull red stripes; tender.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, dark green; rich and juicy.
Stayman Winesap. Large and prolific. One of the best.
York Imperial. Large; red; good flavor; very showy.

CRAB-APPLES

Strong, vigorous trees, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, dark crimson fruit.
Martha. Yellow, shaded with red; a prolific bearer.
Transcendent. Large; yellow and red; productive. September.
Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Small; golden yellow. September.

DWARF APPLES

Budded or grafted on special roots and trained into well-shaped pyramids or bushes, they are of easy culture and bear, as a rule, the second year after planting. The fruit in size and flavor is often superior to that of the standard Apples. On account of the dwarf stock on which they are grown, the roots do not spread far, but concentrate directly around the stem, responding immediately to liberal cultivating and fertilizing. We have nearly all the listed varieties in Dwarfs; also a few European sorts of special merit.

	Each
Strong, vigorous pyramids.....	75 cts. to \$1 00
Extra-heavy pyramids.....	\$1 50 to \$2 50

Prices for trained Espaliers and Cordons on application

APRICOTS

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Harris. Large; golden yellow. Early July.
Moorpark. Large; firm; juicy; orange, red cheek. August.

CHERRIES

Strong, well-grown trees, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$6 for 10

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Big dark red on black fruit; good flavor. June.
Governor Wood. Large, white Cherry, shaded red; delicious. June
Napoleon Bigarreau. Big; white with red cheek; very productive July.
Windsor. Large; dark red; late; sweet.
Yellow Spanish. Yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Fine pie and cooking fruit. Very productive. June.
English Morello. Large, dark red; juicy; acid flavor. July.
May Duke. Popular and desirable variety; light red. June.
Late Duke. Large; light red; late and very fine.
Montmorency. Large; red, tart fruit; very prolific. July.

PEACHES

Strong, vigorous trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; extra-selected trees 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Belle of Georgia. Freestone; white; excellent flavor. Middle of Aug
Champion. Freestone; firm; rich, sweet and juicy. August.
Iron Mountain. Freestone; large; sweet, juicy. October.
Morris White. Firm, medium; sweet, juicy. August.
Mountain Rose. Medium; nearly red; sweet; productive. August.
Stump the World. Large; juicy; excellent quality. Freestone. September.
Crawford's Early. Large; juicy, sweet, rich flavor. August and Sept.
Crawford's Late. Large; good quality; prolific. Freestone. Last of September.
Elberta. Large; rich, sweet, juicy; for preserving and eating. Freestone. September.
Salway. Large; juicy, rich and fine flavor. Early October.
Wheatland. Large; juicy, sweet; fine quality. Early September.

PEARS

Strong, first-size trees, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; extra-selected trees 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Bartlett. Prolific bearer; large; yellow. Early.
Clapp's Favorite. A very good early.
Seckel. Popular fall fruit; sweet and juicy.
Sheldon. Richly flavored; russet. Fall.
Kieffer. Well known. Winter.
Lawrence. Medium size; aromatic. Winter.
Beurre d'Anjou. Rich flavor; large; green. Fall.
Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very tender and juicy. Fall.

DWARF PEARS

As valuable as dwarf apples for limited spaces. They are budded on Quince roots, which method restricts their growth and makes them very productive soon after planting.

Well-grown and vigorous pyramids, or bush shape, \$1 to \$3

Bartlett	William Christ	Lawrence
Clapp's Favorite	Triomphe de Vienne	Seckel
Duchesse d'Angouleme	Kieffer	Le Conte



At a trifling cost and a little effort anyone can have Grapes and Berries

PLUMS

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Damson Improved. Large; dark purple. September.
Lombard. Medium; violet; good flavor. September.
Satsuma. Large; dark red. Cling.
Red June. Juicy subacid. Early.
Imperial Gage. Good size; greenish; sweet; juicy. Freestone.

QUINCES

35 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$3 to \$4 for 10

Champion. Best; large; yellow. Early bearer.
Orange. Large; handsome; good quality.

GRAPE-VINES

25c. each, \$2 for 10; extra-selected, 3-year vines, 40c., each, \$3.50 for 10

Concord. Best blue Grape.
Moore's Early. Very early; excellent; blue.
Catawba. Red; aromatic and sweet.
Delaware. Delicious; medium size; red.
Niagara. The best white Grape; large bunches.

Strong, pot-grown Grape-vines, in above named varieties, at 75 cts. and \$1 each, \$6.50 and \$9 for 10

CURRANTS

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10

Fay's Prolific. The best red; very productive.
Red Cross. Excellent; large; red.
Lee's Prolific. The black Currant.
White Grape. Good white sort; very sweet.
Perfection. A great new variety of surpassing quality and habit. Red.
 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

GOOSBERRIES

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10

Houghton. One of the best reds; enormous yielder.
Red Jacket. Very fine; good size.
Smith Improved. Sweet, green berry; very productive.
Downing. Very large, excellent, green berry.

RASPBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, except where noted

Cuthbert. Red. A leading variety; good quality.
Columbian. Purplish red; very fine.
Cumberland. Hardy and productive; black.
Black Diamond. Very popular; excellent variety.
St. Regis Everbearing. Red; splendid novelty. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100

Rathbun. Very glossy; large and productive.
Ohmer. A healthy, vigorous grower; abundance of very large fruit.

HIMALAYA BERRY

Black; borne in enormous clusters throughout the summer. Large, firm, yet melting and sweet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASPARAGUS

Strong, 2-year plants, \$1.50 per 100

Columbian Mammoth. White; excellent; good grower.
Conover's Colossal. A standard variety; quick grower.

RHUBARB

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10

Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine.
Queen. Extra-large stalks; pink; best quality.

STRAWBERRIES

Fine, strong plants, 50 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100

EARLY VARIETIES

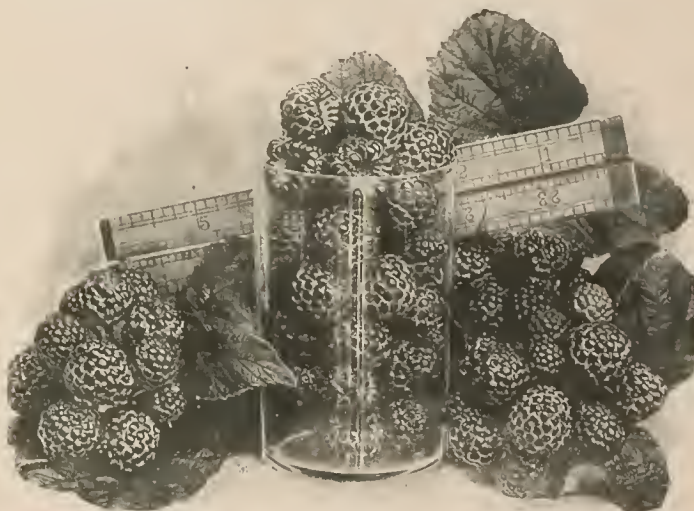
Early Giant. The very earliest and one of the best; of good size, firm, juicy and aromatic.
Early Ozark. Distinct, healthy and vigorous grower; berries large in size, firm, sweet and early-ripening.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Klondyke. One of our most popular varieties, and an enormous bearer; berries unusually firm, juicy and sweet; large and well shaped.
Rewastico. A berry of beautiful color, shape and fine flavor; large and productive.
Wm. Belt. A very popular variety on account of its hardiness, productiveness and fine aroma.

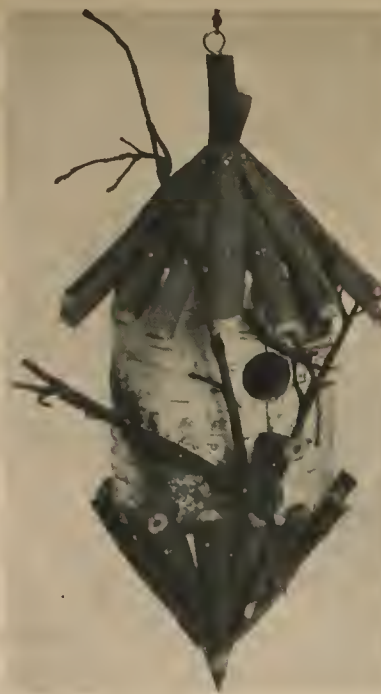
LATE VARIETIES

Stevens' Late Champion. One of the best late Strawberries; large and a good bearer.
Chesapeake. Probably the most popular variety in America; splendid in every way.
New Everbearing Strawberry, Progressive. This new everbearing variety is just as easy to grow as the common Strawberries. They yield plentifully in June, and keep on bearing all summer. Berries big, red, juicy and of splendid aroma. 75 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.



Raspberries

Bird - Houses



One of our neighbors, interested in birds, made a few little rustic houses for the boys at the Nursery. They attracted the attention of some of our customers, and we have arranged to offer them to our bird-loving friends. The houses are constructed of cypress boards with cedar bark.

Style 1.—Swinging house (see illustration). Hang in nearby tree or pergola and it will be sure to invite a pair of bluebirds or wrens. **Price, \$2.**

Style 2.—Has a round bottom, also a bracket to fasten to a tree or pole, or can be nailed against the side of a porch or house. For bluebirds or wrens. **Price, \$1.50.**

Style 3.—Has a flat bottom; also a bracket to fasten by; it is a suitable house to be placed under the eaves of a house, porch, or piazza. For wrens, bluebirds, or chickadees. **Price, \$2.**

Style 4.—Woodpecker house. Made of rustic cedar. Should be placed in or near an orchard, in a suitable tree, at least 15 feet high. **Price, \$2.**

Style 5.—Martin house with 6 rooms. It should be placed on the top of an iron pipe or pole 10 to 20 feet high. **Price, \$5.**

Style 6.—Martin house with 10 rooms, as described above. **Price, \$8.**

The Butterfly Plant

Buddleia variabilis magnifica

Lavender is a color much to be desired in garden planting on account of its scarcity, and of all flowers there is none more charming than this form of *Buddleia*, or as it is commonly known, the Butterfly Plant, so called by reason of the hosts of butterflies it attracts to the garden while in bloom, and it blooms continuously from June until frost. Thus it plays two important parts in the garden.

The *Buddleia* is a perfectly hardy shrubby perennial, with long spikes of very sweet-scented lavender flowers. It grows to a good height, of very graceful habit, and is clothed with handsome foliage. It is equally good as a specimen out on the lawn, massed in the border with other plants, or planted in the background for lower-growing perennials. Our stock of this plant is particularly thrifty, and will bloom some this year and profusely next June. A bouquet of these flowers is as beautiful as a bunch of lilacs. Prices 25 and 50 cts. each; \$2 and \$4 for 10.



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GRASS SEED

Our special "Berryhill Mixture" of grass seed has been tested over a period of years, and is the basis of many fine lawns. Price, per quart package, 25 cts.; per peck, \$1.75; per half-bushel, \$3; per bushel, \$5.

Shady Place Mixture. Per quart, 35 cts.; per peck, \$2; per half-bushel, \$3.50; per bushel, \$6.

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY COMPANY

AMEDSA HILLS

SPRINGFIELD : OHIO

Nurseries at Harrisburg, Penna., and Indiantown Gap, Penna.